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ABSTRACT

This document examines the patterns and statistical data concerning the rising costs of undergraduate education in New England. Chapter 1, higher education costs in New England, concerns comparative costs, student costs and the Consumer Price index, and a definition of costs. Chapter 2, total student costs 1970-80, reviews trends and projections 1970-1978, student costs and the impact of inflation, total costs at public and private institutions, and total costs among the states. Chapter 3, student tuition costs, 1970-75, presents tuition costs and institutional finances, rising tuition costs, the impact of inflation, the differential between public and private institutions, tuition charges by type of institution, tuition charges among the states, and price competition within the states. Chapter 4, student room and board charges, 1970-1975, reviews living costs defined, room and board as an element of total costs, the differential at public and private institutions, average room and board charges in constant dollars, room and board charges by type of institution, and room and board costs by state. (MJM)

THE HIGHER COST OF A HIGHER EDUCATION

New England Trends 1970 - 1975

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with

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FOREWORD

Whatever their distribution between private and public or large and small institutions, a very sizeable proportion of our youthful population will want and expect to attend a college or a university to earn a degree after being graduated from high school. And increasing numbers of people between the ages of 25 and 40 will want and expect to use these learning centers for continuing education. Virtually all have one thing in common beyond the fact of school attendance; the costs of their education. They are important for most, a large hurdle for many.

No studies are necessary to inform people that postsecondary school educational costs have risen in recent years along with every other cost in our society. But not everyone has been watching, as Roger C. Kenney of the Ford Foundation has said. It is useful, therefore, to document this rise over time and thus, at this particular moment, to suggest what lies ahead. There are, of course, many variables and many variations in such an analysis; enough so that suggestion and not prognostication is the prudent posture.

This study aims to reveal information of particular concern to undergraduate students and those who help them pay the costs of their collegiate education, usually their parents. The subject of these student costs is,

as the authors indicate, crucial for both students and the institutions they attend. It is of particular relevance to New England where nearly half of the collegiate enrollment is at private institutions. These institutions and the students who attend them have seen their reserves and savings reduced by half by the inflation of the past decade. The latter fact and the failure of governments to raise the taxes essential for educational needs now begin to have a debilitating effect upon all of our colleges and universities, private and public alike. For all of these reasons this present initial examination of the patterns and particulars of the rising costs of undergraduate education in New England is timely. It is the plan of this Board to continue such studies.

Alan D. Ferguson
Executive Director
New England Board of Higher Education

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are greatly indebted to a number of people in the New England region for their cooperation and assistance in this study. The administrations of the colleges and universities of the region have been extremely generous in their efforts to cooperate with our time constraints in submitting current data on tuition, fees, and room and board charges for their respective institutions. We wish also to thank the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for their assistance in the provision of consumer price index figures and review of their use.

Special appreciation is given to Majorie Sheetz of the NEBHE staff for her thoroughness and attention to detail in the final preparation of the manuscript.

INTRODUCTION

The costs of providing higher educational opportunities within the New England region, like other costs in the economy at large, are continually rising. If current economic conditions are not altered significantly, it appears this trend will not only continue but accelerate. The implications of these rising costs for individual colleges and universities and the quality of education they provide are not only immediate but critical. Their implications for the general level of educational opportunity in the region are profound. It is, however, the impact of these rising institutional costs on students and their families that is the central focus of this report. While a significant amount of public attention and concern has been directed toward the institutional crisis of the 1970's, a concurrent but less publicized predicament facing students and their families appears slowly to be emerging. It is the increasingly difficult problem of meeting the annual costs of an undergraduate education and it constitutes what might be termed the consumer crisis of the 1970's facing higher education in New England.

HIGHER EDUCATION COSTS

IN

NEW ENGLAND

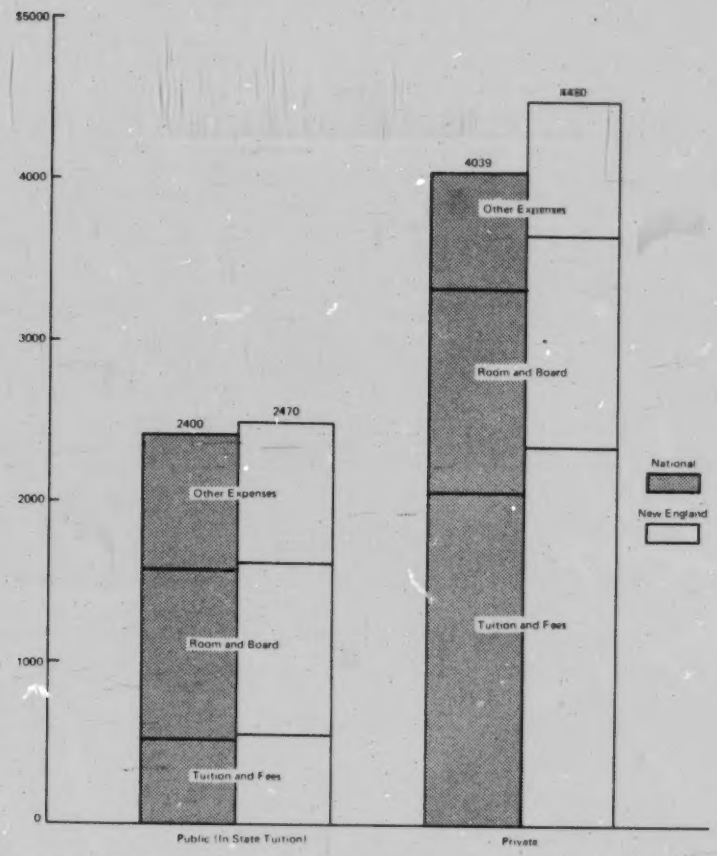
COMPARATIVE COSTS: NEW ENGLAND AND THE NATION

New England, by virtue of it's location and lack of a significant natural resource base among other factors, has for some time faced higher costs than other developing and more richly endowed regions of the country. Higher education in the region does not appear to be an exception. On the average, student costs are higher in New England than those experienced nationally. Similarly, as inflation appears to be affecting the region more harshly than other parts of the country as reflected in the Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.) for Boston, costs continue upward at rates that outpace other sections of the nation.

Currently, New England residents pay an average of $70 more per year at public institutions, when total costs (room, board, tuition and other expenses) are calculated with in-state tuition rates, than do their counterparts nationally. At private institutions, that average cost differential rises to $441 per student.

When comparisons are made among student costs at public institutions, the differentials for the most part are indicative of public support policies in the separate states. The $70 differential between New England and national averages for total costs at in-state tuition rates is really illustrative more of the New England region's fairly close reflection of national patterns of public support policy than any fundamental cost differentials. Private college student cost differences, on the other hand, do act as more sensitive barometers of basic cost differentials experienced by the institutions themselves. The $441 higher average cost for students attending colleges and universities in the New England region then becomes more significant and reflective of the true cost differentials experienced in higher education and New England's relative cost position.

A COMPARISON OF NEW ENGLAND TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE COST FOR A RESIDENT STUDENT ATTENDING A FOUR YEAR COLLEGE
1974-1975



Source: Adopted from Elizabeth W. Suchar, William D. VanDusen and Edmund C. Jacobson, *Student Expenses At Postsecondary Institutions 1974-75*, (New York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1974), p. vii.

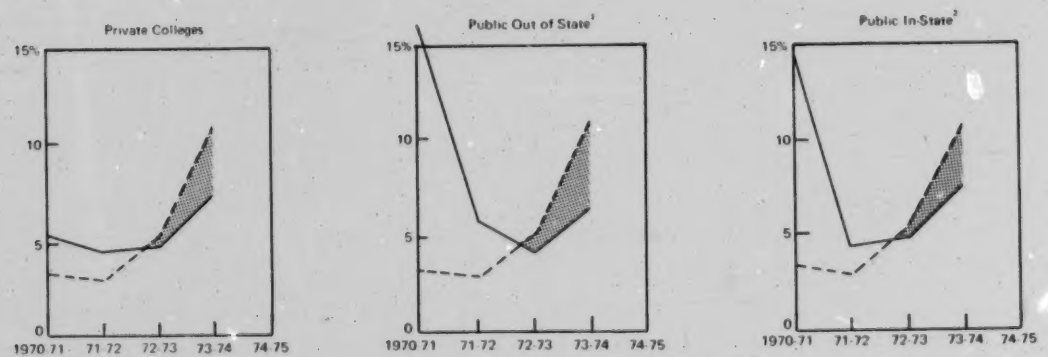
STUDENT COSTS AND THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The investment necessary to obtain a college degree in New England, while currently higher than national averages, will in all likelihood continue to rise in the immediate future and probably at rates exceeding those of the nation as a whole. Measured against general consumer prices over the past four years, the cost of attending a college or university in the region has risen at an average annual rate of 6.75%, significantly outpacing the Boston C.P.I. average annual increase of 5.5%. The C.P.I. in general, and the Boston C.P.I. in particular, may not be

the most sensitive indicators of inflationary pressures on higher education. Other qualifications to their use, that are addressed later, must be understood. However, in the absence of a higher education cost index, they provide the most reasonable and expedient approximations available.

Similarly, the comparison of average yearly rates of increase in the C.P.I. and the cost of an education to students or their families mask significant changes in the relationship that have existed over the past four years. Between 1970 and 1972, for example, undergraduate total costs within private and public institutions, when both in-state and out-of-state tuition increases were accounted for, rose considerably faster than the C.P.I. Between 1972 and 1974, however, the C.P.I. accelerated at rates which have far exceeded price rises in higher education as indicated below.

RATE OF INCREASE IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX COMPARED WITH THE INCREASE IN TOTAL COSTS OF AN UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE IN NEW ENGLAND



[1] Included under this heading are room, board, estimated personal expenses and Out of State tuition and fees.

[2] Included under this heading are room, board, estimated personal expenses and In-State tuition and fees.

It is difficult to predict what the continued relationship will be between cost increases to the consumer of higher education and the more generalized indices of inflationary pressure. Available data is not sufficient to support any conclusive interpretations. For example, one could assume that increases in the costs of an undergraduate degree between 1970 and 1972 were sufficiently in advance of expenditure increments to provide a cushion against rapid escalations. Another and more reasonable assumption, however, is that the university community, whose pricing mechanisms cannot immediately react to rapidly changing costs, could not or did not anticipate the explosive inflationary surge which has sustained itself at two-digit levels through the second quarter of 1974. If the latter interpretation is assumed to be the more plausible, it should reasonably be expected that for the immediate, in any event, costs to the consumer of higher education will rise at rates that exceed the average for the past four years as colleges and universities take steps to bring income into line with rising costs. Long-term tuition and other cost trends will be affected by future events in the economy at large and public policy decisions on who should bear what portion of the burden of financing the increasing cost of higher education.

WHAT COULD HAPPEN

Given the higher costs that generally tend to prevail in the region and current inflationary pressures, the assumption is that higher education costs to students will, in all likelihood, exceed those of the past four years. Although the 1970's has been a period of considerable cost cutting by college and university administrations, it is not beyond reason that the investment necessary to assure a four-year or two-year degree over the next eighteen years could reach the following levels:

PROJECTED AVERAGE TOTAL COSTS FOR RESIDENT STUDENTS IN NEW ENGLAND*

Total Costs = Room, Board, Tuition, Fees and Other Expenses based on an anticipated 7.1% average yearly increase.†

Present Age of Child	PUBLIC						PRIVATE		
	At In-State Tuition Rates			At Out-of-State Tuition Rates					
	Univ.	Four-Year	Two-Year	Univ.	Four-Year	Two-Year	Univ.	Four-Year	Two-Year
18	$ 12,646	$ 10,685	$ 5,097	$ 17,769	$ 14,060	$ 5,867	$ 25,061	$ 20,415	$ 8,972
17	13,544	11,444	5,459	19,030	15,059	6,284	26,841	21,864	9,609
16	14,506	12,256	5,846	20,382	16,128	6,730	28,746	23,416	10,291
15	15,536	13,127	6,261	21,829	17,273	7,208	30,787	25,079	11,021
14	16,639	14,059	6,706	23,378	18,499	7,719	32,973	26,860	11,804
13	17,820	15,057	7,182	25,038	19,813	8,267	35,314	28,767	12,642
12	19,085	16,126	7,692	26,816	21,219	8,854	37,822	30,809	13,540
11	20,440	17,271	8,238	28,720	22,726	9,483	40,507	32,996	14,501
10	21,892	18,497	8,823	30,759	24,339	10,156	43,383	35,339	15,530
9	23,446	19,810	9,449	32,943	26,068	10,878	46,463	37,848	16,633
8	25,111	21,217	10,120	35,282	27,918	11,650	49,762	40,535	17,814
7	26,893	22,723	10,839	37,787	29,901	12,477	53,295	43,413	19,079
6	28,803	24,337	11,608	40,470	32,023	13,363	57,079	46,496	20,433
5	30,848	26,065	12,432	43,343	34,297	14,312	61,132	49,797	21,884
4	33,038	27,915	13,315	46,421	36,732	15,328	65,472	53,333	23,438
3	35,384	29,897	14,260	49,716	39,340	16,416	70,121	57,119	25,102
2	37,896	32,020	15,273	53,246	42,133	17,582	75,099	61,175	26,884
1	40,587	34,293	16,357	57,027	45,125	18,830	80,431	65,518	28,793

* These figures include only moderate allowances for personal expenses and do not include the cost to the student of four years of earnings forgone while attending an institution of higher education.

† A 7.1% inflation was used to indicate an expected inflation rate that will perceptibly increase costs over the past five year averages.

These figures may appear startling. For the immediate future, however, they are not only well within the range of possibility, but probability when viewed from the perspective of current trends.[1] While projections that extend beyond three to five years cannot be precise, given the number of intervening variables and uncertainties in future events, a 7.1% average annual increase is not beyond the realm

[1]For example, the Trustees of the University of Vermont have already announced intention to increase tuition for in-state and out-of-state students at a minimum of 10% and 8.1% respectively for the academic year 1975-76.

of possibility for the long-term.

Only considerable moderation in inflationary pressures, significant changes in the pattern of financing higher education in this country, a fundamental denegration of current service levels, or radical breakthroughs in the cost/effectiveness of our methods of delivering higher education will temper the projected cost picture. The full economic impact on students and families and the implications these potential costs have for guaranteeing access to higher educational opportunities will only be understood as we see how family and personal income at all levels of the economic ladder keep pace with rising costs.

STUDENT COSTS DEFINED

For the purposes of this study, what is defined as the total costs of undergraduate higher education borne by students and their families consist of three major elements, 1) Tuition and Required Fees; 2) Room and Board Charges, and 3) Other Expenses. Two other costs, less direct but nonetheless significant, are tax payments which go to support higher education and income forgone by a student while attending college. These latter two costs, while not addressed in this report, are nonetheless important in calculating the total economic implications of obtaining a college education. The total student costs assessed within this study, therefore, include:

1. Reported tuition and required fees are subsumed under the heading "tuition" for all public and private institutions of higher education with undergraduate programs in the region. At public institutions, two tuition schedules prevail: one for residents of the state in which the

institution is located, and another higher rate for those whose residence is other than the state in which the institution is located. Both tuition schedules are reported separately and so indicated.

2. Room and board charges for student residents on campus are based on a seven-day contract. In those institutions where only five-day board plans are in effect, a pro-rated schedule was created for comparison purposes with a seven-day program. Room and board costs in private homes, apartments or with one's own family were not estimated. Included in the survey of room and board charges are 188 institutions of higher education.

3. The term "other expenses" is a residual category calculated in total costs but not addressed separately in this report. It includes transportation, as well as books, supplies, clothing, entertainment, medical insurance and sundries, and is based on national averages reported by the College Entrance Examination Board for 1974-75. The figures reported are $752 for a resident student at a private four-year college; $736 for a student at a private two-year college, and $743 and $780 at public four and two-year colleges respectively. For past years, the current figure was deflated by the average increase of the C.P.I. for the preceding twelve month period.

Total costs were analyzed for 173 institutions with room and board facilities in the region. A number of colleges and universities have either opened or closed over the past four years. They were systematically excluded in the trends and projections for total costs but included in the analysis of room and board data from 1970 through the current academic year.

TOTAL STUDENT COSTS

1970 - 1978

TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

1970 - 1978

Throughout the region the average total student costs, i.e., the combined expenses of tuition, fees, room, board and other expenses, have been rising each year for the past four years for all types of institutions in both the public and private sector of higher education. As indicated earlier, no abatement of this trend appears imminent.

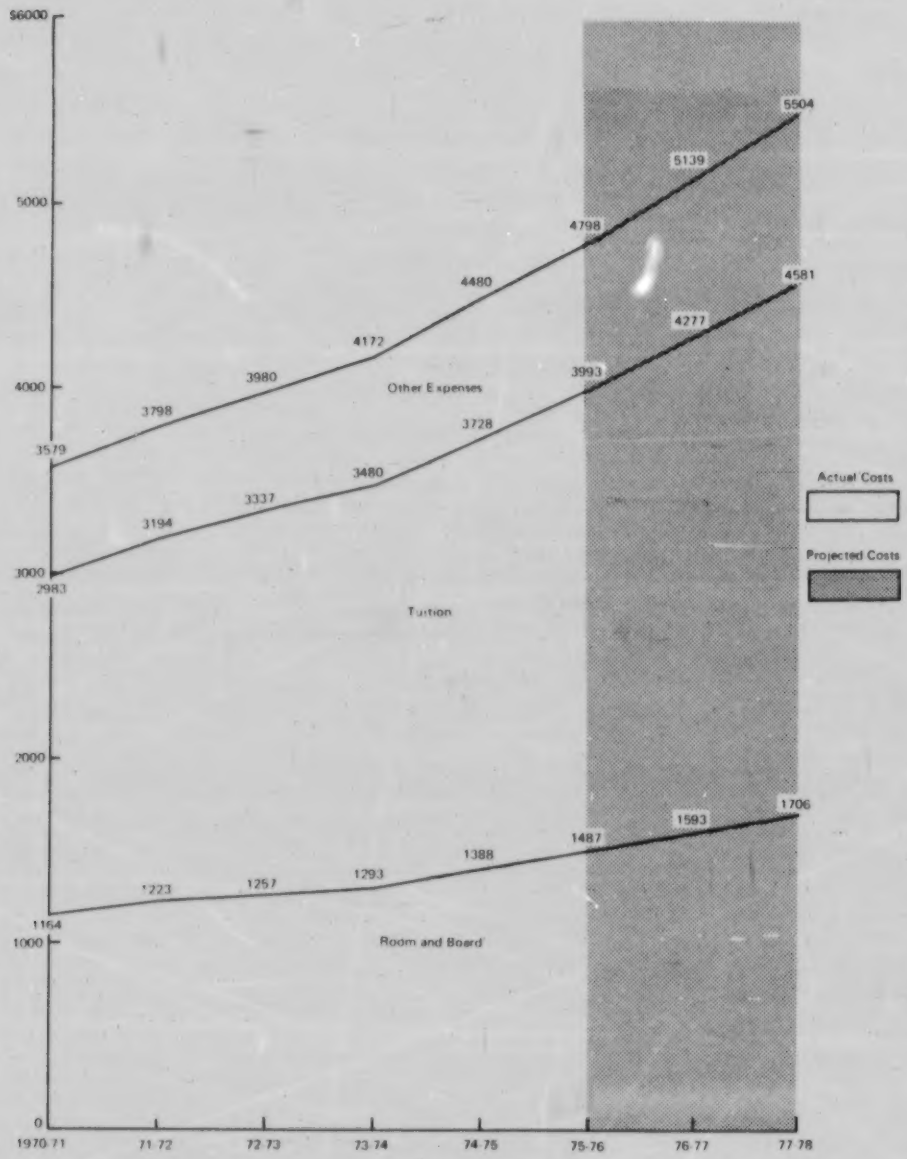
Among private colleges and universities, the regional average total costs have risen from $3579 in 1970 to $4480 for the academic year 1974-75. This represents, over the past four years, a 25% increase in the yearly costs of attending a private institution of higher education in the region. While the average yearly total costs for students in all institutions increased at a rate of 6.75%, total costs in the private sector have increased at a slightly slower rate of 6.29%. Projecting these figures at what appears at this juncture to be a conservative rate of 7.1%, students attending a private institution can reasonably expect to spend on the average $5504 per year by the academic year 1977-78.

Within public higher education, the total costs of a student's attendance have also risen at an even more rapid rate. At in-state tuition rates, average total costs have risen from $1830 to $2470 per year, or a 34.9% increase over the past four years. Students attending public institutions paying out-of-state tuition rates were spending $2375 per year in 1970. Those costs have risen to $3246 representing a 36.67% increase in four years, or a yearly average increase of 9.17%.

Again, projecting these costs over the next four years at in-state tuition rates, students or their families may reasonably expect to spend on the average of $3036 per year by academic year 1977-78. Those paying out-of-state tuition rates

will expend an average of $3987. These projections are conservative in light of the immediate past and predicated on the assumption that there will not be significant changes in the percentage of state support for public higher education in the region.

AVERAGE YEARLY TOTAL COST FOR A RESIDENT STUDENT ATTENDING A PRIVATE INSTITUTION IN NEW ENGLAND
Actual and Projected Costs[1]
1970-1977

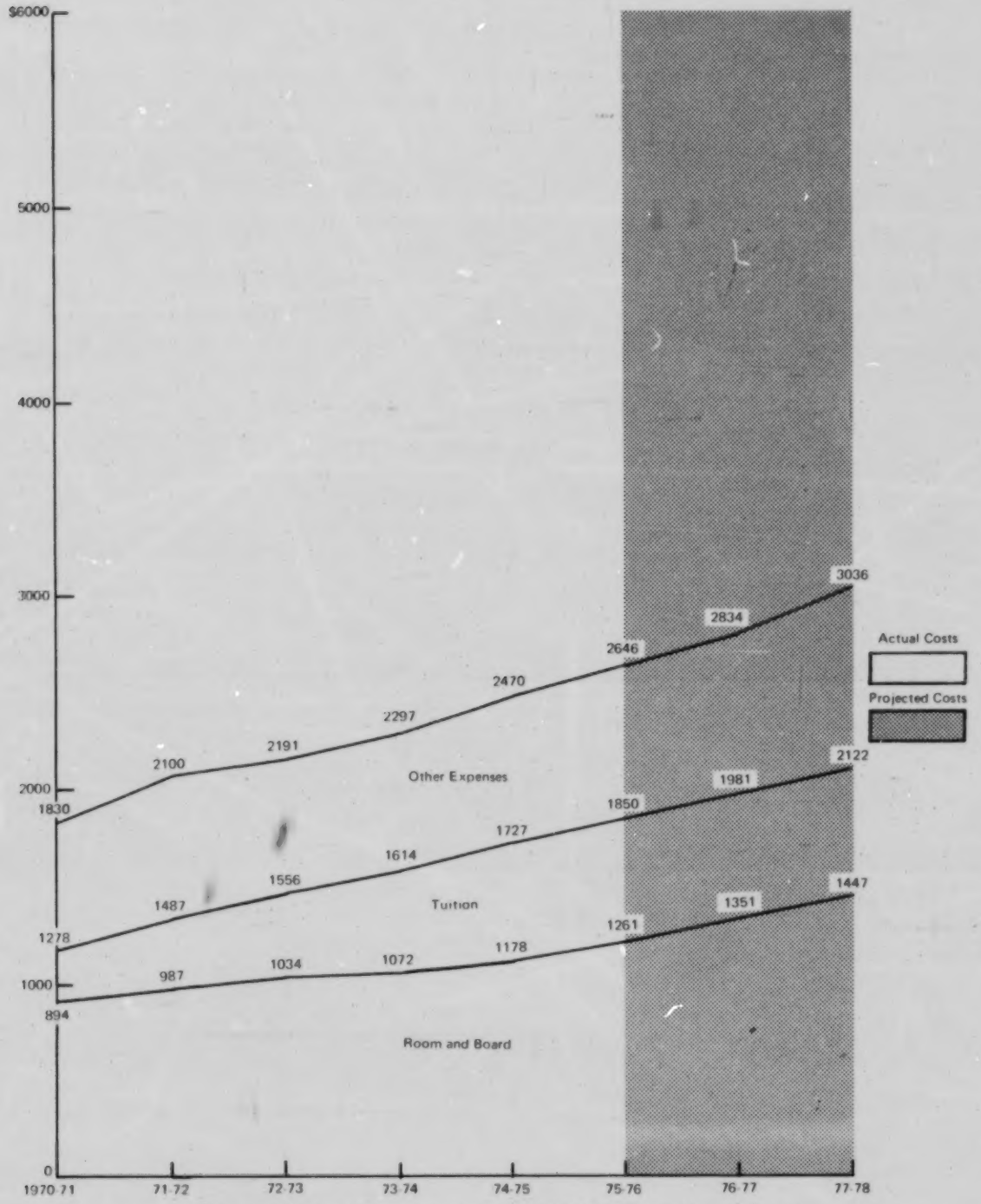


[1]Projections based upon an assumed average yearly rate of 7.1% inflation over the next four years.

AVERAGE YEARLY TOTAL COST FOR A RESIDENT STUDENT ATTENDING A PUBLIC INSTITUTION IN NEW ENGLAND AT IN-STATE TUITION RATES

Actual and Projected Costs[1]

1970-1977

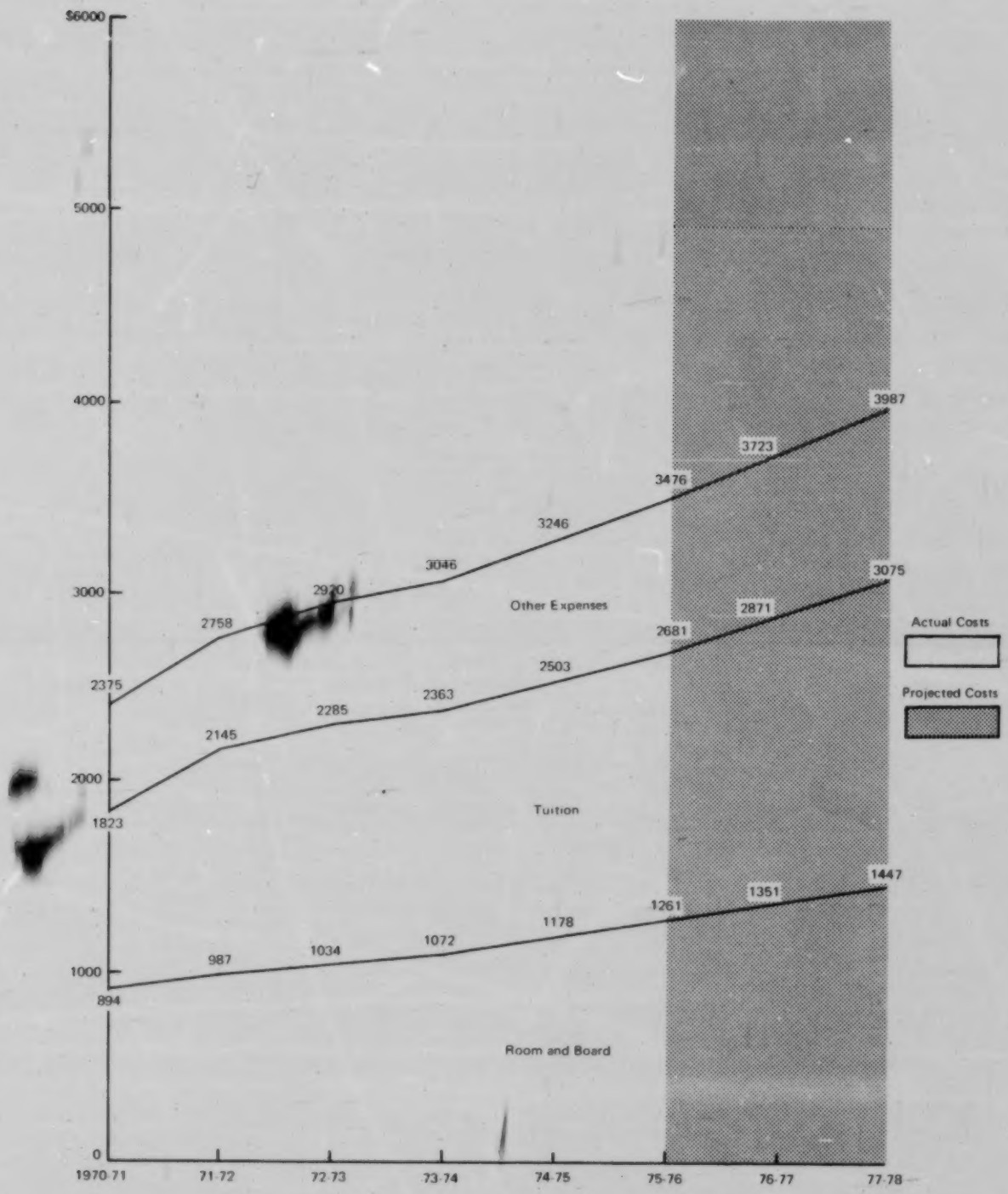


[1] Projections based on an assumed average yearly rate of 7.1% inflation over the next four years.

AVERAGE YEARLY TOTAL COST FOR A RESIDENT STUDENT ATTENDING A PUBLIC INSTITUTION IN NEW ENGLAND AT OUT OF STATE TUITION RATES

Actual and Projected Costs[1]

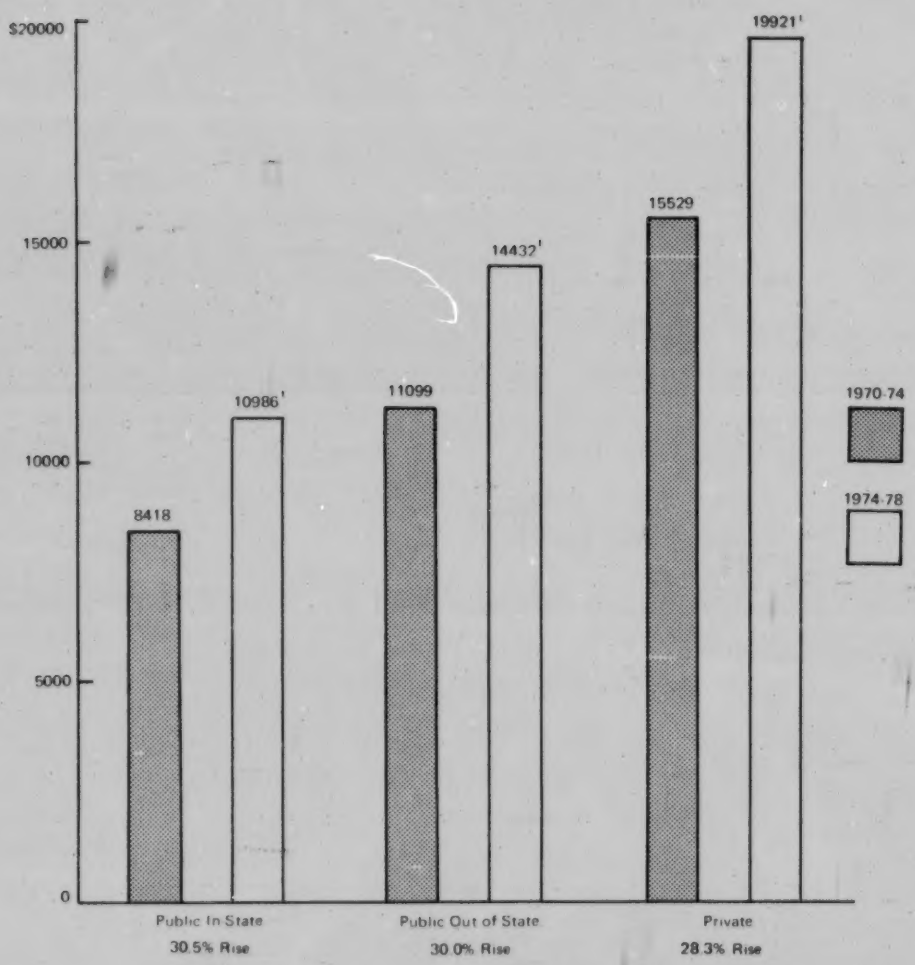
1970-1977



[1] Projections based upon an assumed average yearly rate of 7.1% inflation over the next four years.

The costs or the investment necessary to obtain a four-year undergraduate degree on the average at private institutions, public institutions at in-state and out-of-state tuition rates for the class of 1974, and projections for the class of 1978, are compared in the graph below.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGE TOTAL COSTS OF ATTENDING FOUR YEARS OF COLLEGE IN NEW ENGLAND
1970-1974 and 1974-1978[1]



[1] Projected costs are based upon an average yearly inflation rate of 7.1%. It is, therefore, assumed that the current 12% inflation rate will not persist over the next four years.

STUDENT COSTS AND THE IMPACT OF INFLATION

While rising costs appear to students and their families at first glance to be the order of the day, a considerably moderated picture emerges when analyzed within the framework of constant or deflated dollars. By controlling for inflationary pressures through the application of a price index, a more balanced picture of the amount of real resources expended should be garnered. There are, however, a number of problems inherent in the application of any price indices that cannot be overlooked and serious qualifications on the application of the Boston C.P.I. to the region and higher education per se that must be understood to avoid unwarranted conclusions.

Inflationary pressures are not uniform across the country or the region. Because consumer price indices are not constructed for states or subdivisions of states, in New England the only surrogate for a regional average price index is the Boston C.P.I., which may be artificially high when applied to other parts of the region. Similarly, costs indices do not reflect changes in the quality of goods and services. Therefore, assumptions of lowered costs or cost increases that are significantly less than the general inflationary spiral, may be more indicative of lowered quality than increased efficiency in the production of goods or services. For the consumer this may, in actual terms, mean a considerably higher price.

It must also be reemphasized that what is being addressed here are not actual costs of providing an education, but a subsidized price to the consumer of education. As indicated earlier, the subsidies to public higher education are considerably higher than those at private institutions and price rises to students within the public sector reflect more a public policy decision of the level of subsidy the state will extend to students than actual increases in the cost of providing higher educational opportunities. The private sector of higher ecucation, on the other hand,

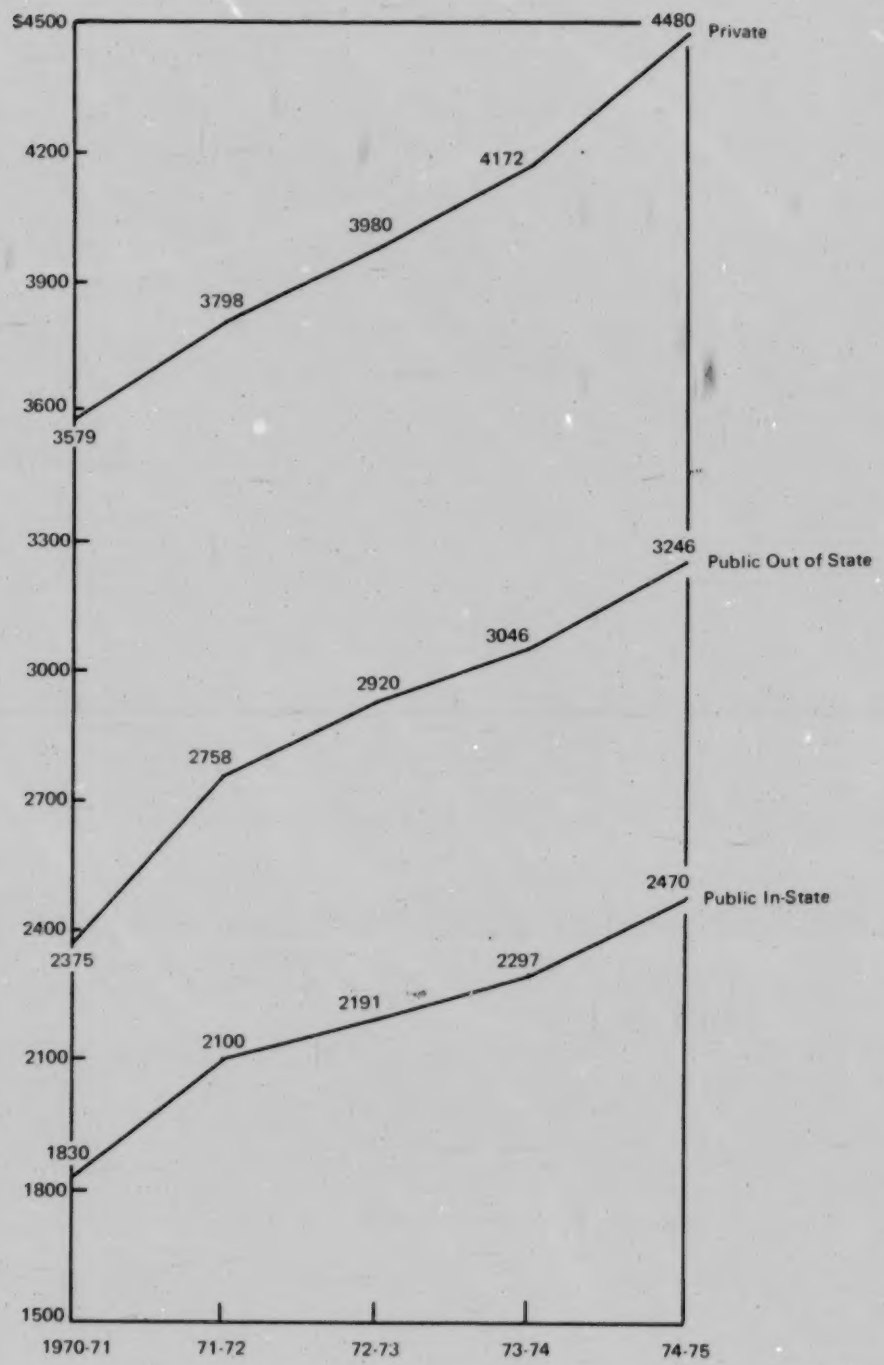
while obviously influenced by state and federal financial support in its determination of prices, is on the average more immediately sensitive to inflationary pressure in its pricing policies.

Given the seriousness of the limitations on interpretation and conclusions, it is nonetheless instructive to observe the relationship of rising costs in current dollars to that of constant or deflated dollars. While costs have continued to rise in current dollars, when related to general C.P.I. increases, a different picture emerges.

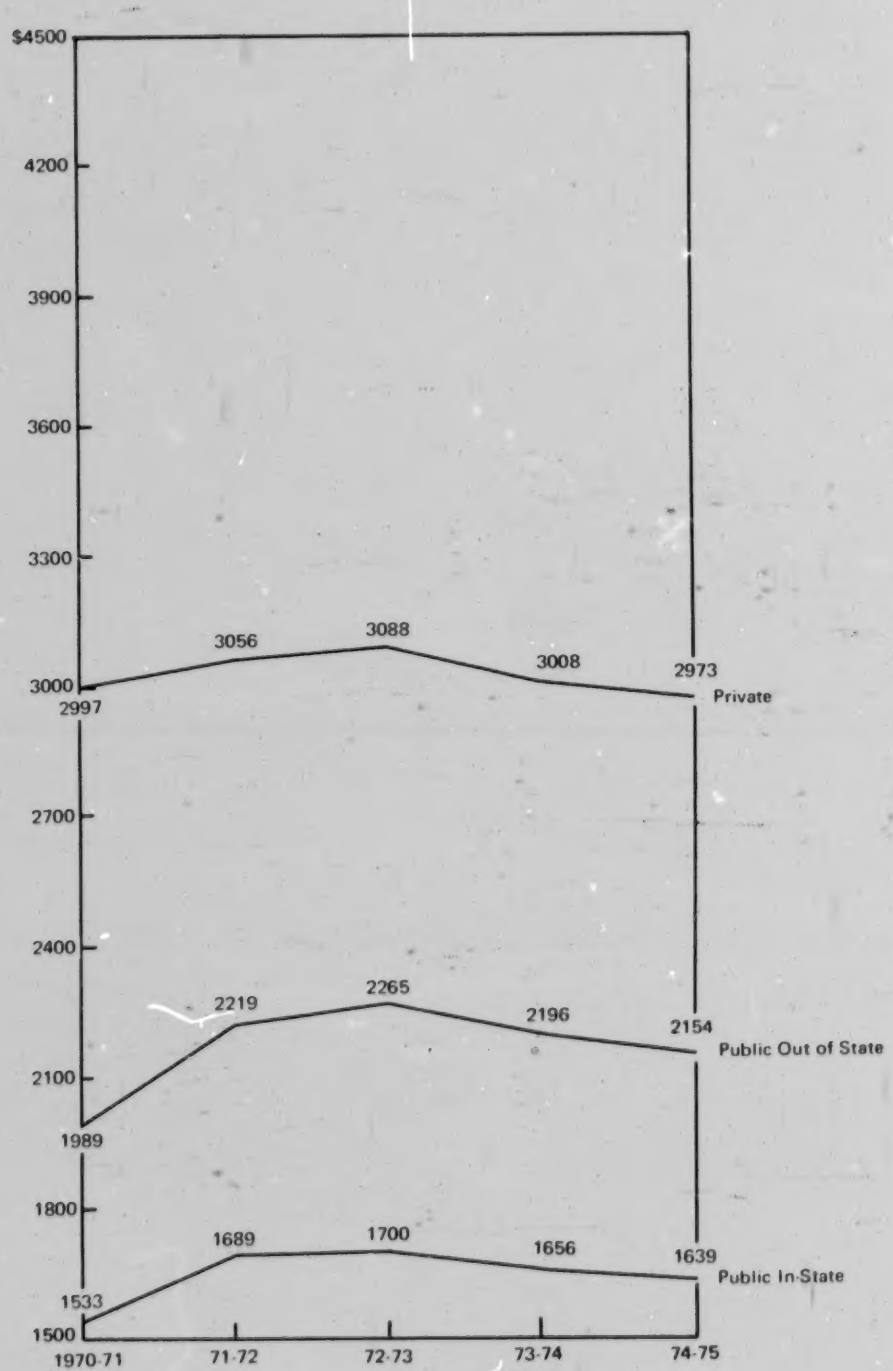
Using the purchasing power of a 1967 dollar as a base, between 1970 and 1975 total costs in private higher education in the region actually declined by eight-tenths of one percent. Increases in total costs to students within the public sector when studied in constant dollars are also less imposing. For students paying in-state tuition, current average total costs are only 6.9% above 1970 costs. For those paying out-of-state tuition, average total costs over the four year period rose 8.3%. However, total student costs measured in constant dollars have also declined at public colleges and universities since the 1972 academic year. Only the sharp percentage increases experienced between 1970 and 1972 account for overall increase since 1970. A comparison of the dollar figures in current and constant dollars over the past four years is illustrated in the accompanying graphs.

As indicated earlier in the relationship of total costs to the Boston C.P.I. the current decreases in total costs measured in constant dollars may merely reflect an inability of pricing mechanisms in higher education to react to rapid inflationary rates. It may also indicate greater efficiency, lowered quality or a reluctance to raise costs fearing its impact on enrollment. In the absence of more extensive and detailed data and analysis, conclusive interpretations would be unwarranted.

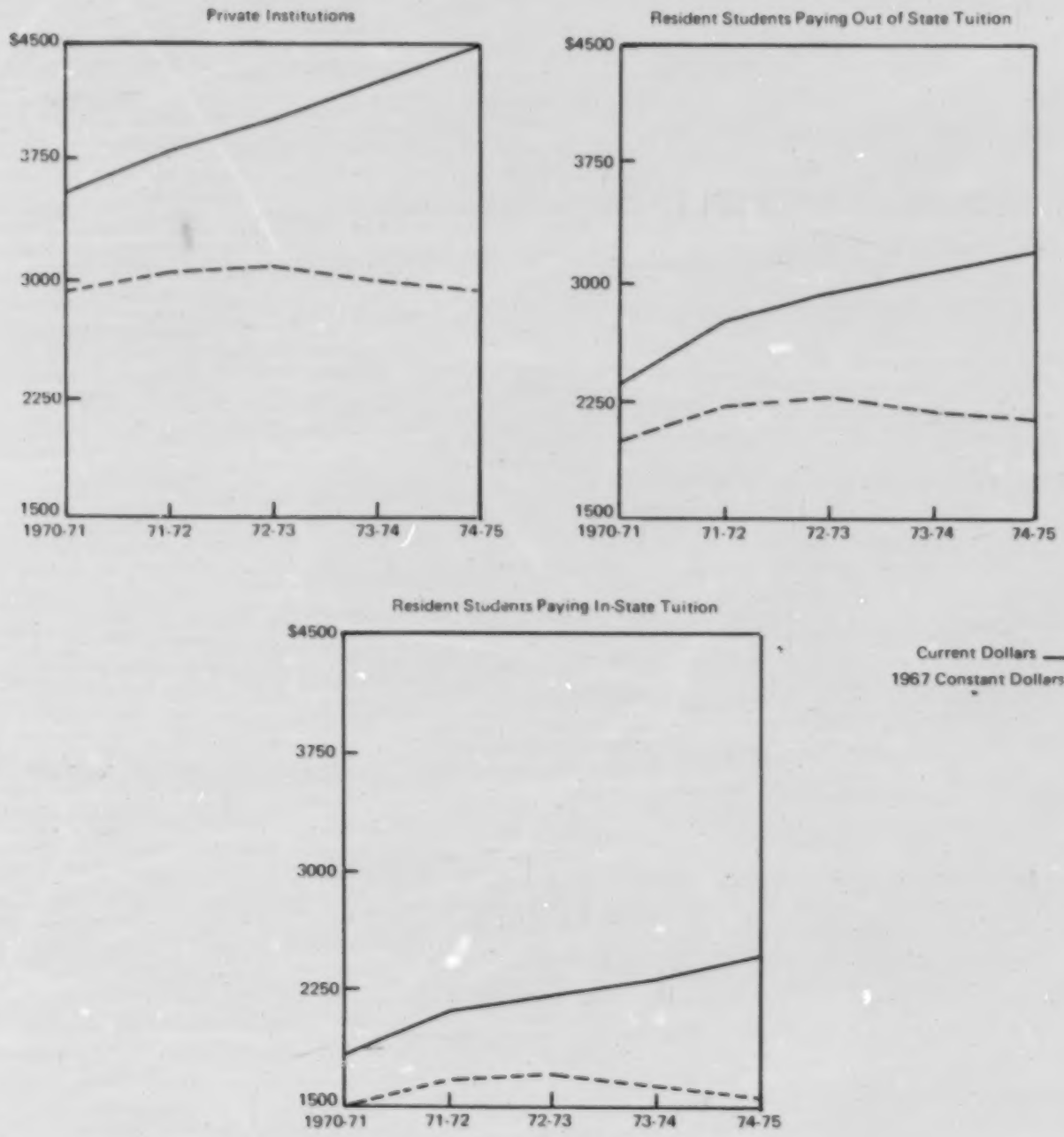
AVERAGE TOTAL COSTS IN NEW ENGLAND
Private/Public Out of State/Public In-State
1970-1974
(Current Dollars)



AVERAGE TOTAL COSTS IN NEW ENGLAND
Private/Public Out of State/Public In-State
1970-1974
(1967 Constant Dollars)



COMPARISON OF AVERAGE TOTAL COSTS IN CURRENT AND 1967 CONSTANT DOLLARS
1970-1974



While it is important to look at costs in constant or deflated dollars, it is current dollar costs which are most obvious to the consumer and, depending on personal income, the most significant in determining one's ability to pay. Total costs measured in current dollars while constantly rising in the region are not, however, uniform in their rate or magnitude among public and private institutions or all institutional types.

TOTAL COSTS AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Comparative Costs

The costs of attending a private institution of higher education in the New England region on the average exceed those of the public for every category or type of institution addressed. This condition holds true whether the public sector total costs include in-state or the higher out-of-state tuition rates.

The average cost to attend a private university in New England is $5636 per year. Under the Carnegie classification of institutions, that figure includes a range from $6133 average total cost for students attending the three private Research Universities I in the region to $5238 for Doctoral Granting Universities I and II.[1] Four-Year College costs average $4591 per year, ranging from $5266 per year at Liberal Arts Colleges I to $4238 for the smaller Liberal Arts Colleges II.

The two-year sector of private higher education averages $4332 per year, not significantly lower than average total costs at all types of four-year institutions.

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[1]For an explanation of the Carnegie Classification Taxonomy of Institutions, see Appendix I. A complete list of all New England Institutions of Higher Education and their Carnegie Classification is provided in Appendix II.

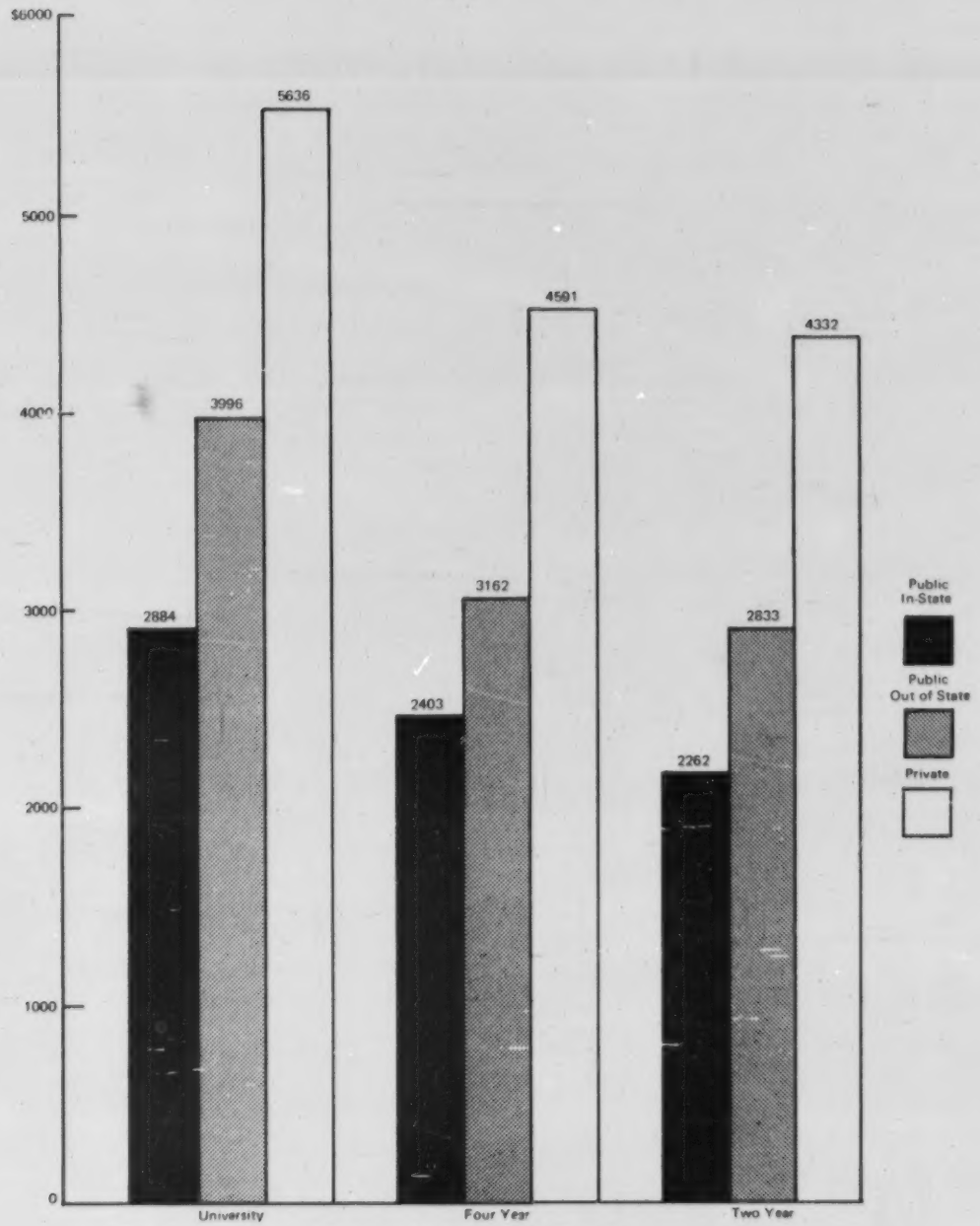
AVERAGE TOTAL COSTS BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

1970 - 1975

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTIONS	No. of Insts.	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Public In-State	91	$ 1830	$ 2100	$ 2191	$ 2297	$ 2470
Public Out-of-State	91	2375	2758	2920	3046	3246
Private	138	3579	3798	3980	4172	4480
PUBLIC IN-STATE						
Univ.	6	2189	2548	2608	2713	2884
Res. I	0	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	2	2079	2558	2647	2803	2911
Doct. Grntg.	4	2244	2544	2589	2666	2870
Four Year	28	1781	2035	2153	2246	2403
Comp. I	13	1729	2009	2106	2202	2347
Comp. II	9	1729	1960	2117	2192	2378
L.A. I	0	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	6	2003	2232	2332	2450	2591
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	52	1814	1889	1915	2029	2262
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	5	2020	2148	2255	2486	2668
PUBLIC OUT-OF-STATE						
Univ.	6	3074	3490	3633	3785	3996
Res. I	0	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	2	2629	3208	3397	3598	3711
Doct. Grntg.	4	3297	3631	3751	3879	4139
Four Year	28	2304	2705	2888	2982	3162
Comp. I	13	2262	2559	2706	2765	2927
Comp. II	9	2221	2690	2899	2987	3196
L.A. I	0	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	6	2553	3097	3322	3515	3693
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	52	2168	2306	2436	2580	2833
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	5	2358	2548	2655	2986	3228
PRIVATE						
Univ.	11	4327	4640	4952	5213	5636
Res. I	3	4553	4990	5358	5644	6133
Res. II	4	4286	4628	4927	5259	5662
Doct. Grntg.	4	4199	4391	4672	4845	5238
Four Year	74	3679	3912	4073	4266	4591
Comp I	10	3486	3774	3916	4074	4394
Comp. II	3	3707	3815	3950	4157	4552
L.A. I	23	4177	4444	4660	4891	5266
L.A. II	38	3426	3635	3768	3947	4238
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	23	3654	3802	3912	4103	4332
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	30	3013	3266	3434	3595	3882

Within the public sector, total costs vary significantly depending on the tuition rate being charged the student. At in-state tuition rates, total costs range from $2911 at major Research Universities II down to $2262 at Two-Year Colleges. At out-of-state tuition rates, total costs to attend a public institution range from $4139 at Doctoral Granting Universities I and II to $2833 at Two-Year Colleges.

AVERAGE TOTAL COST IN NEW ENGLAND
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1974-75



The very fact that average total costs at two-year private institutions exceed those average total costs for all types of institutions in the public sector indicate forcefully the dicotomy that exists between the public and private sector in costs of attending an institution of higher education.

Comparative Rates of Increase

While the increase in total costs to students has been continuous, the rate of increase has been uneven between the public and private sectors and within each sector among the various types of institutions as defined by the Carnegie classification.

The average total costs to students or their families have risen 25.17% over the past four years at private colleges and universities within the New England region. This represents an average range from a 34.7% increase among major research universities to a low of 18.56% increase over the last four years at private two-year institutions. Private two-year college costs have experienced the lowest rate of increase among all types of institutions, probably reflecting their precarious position in competition with public two-year programs and expanded associate degree programs within four-year colleges and universities, both public and private.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE TOTAL COSTS BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

1970 - 1974

NEW ENGLAND REGION	1970-71 Percentage Change	1971-72 Percentage Change	1972-73 Percentage Change	1973-74 Percentage Change	1970-74 Four Year Total	1970-74 Yearly Average
Public In-State	14.75	4.33	4.84	7.53	34.97	8.74
Public Out-of-State	16.13	5.87	4.32	6.57	36.67	9.17
Private	6.12	4.79	4.82	7.35	25.17	6.29
PUBLIC IN-STATE						
Univ.	16.40	2.35	4.03	6.30	31.75	7.94
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	23.04	3.48	5.89	3.85	40.02	10.00
Doct. Grntg.	13.37	1.77	2.97	7.65	27.90	6.97
Four Year	14.65	5.80	4.32	6.99	34.92	8.73
Comp. I	16.19	4.83	4.56	6.58	35.74	8.94
Comp. II	13.36	8.01	3.54	8.49	37.54	9.39
L.A. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	11.43	4.48	5.06	5.76	29.36	7.34
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	4.13	1.38	5.95	11.48	24.70	6.18
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	6.34	4.98	10.24	7.32	32.08	8.02
PUBLIC OUT-OF-STATE						
Univ.	13.53	4.10	4.18	5.57	25.99	6.50
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	22.02	5.89	5.92	3.14	41.16	10.29
Doct. Grntg.	10.13	3.30	3.41	6.70	25.54	6.39
Four Year	17.40	6.77	3.25	6.04	37.24	9.31
Comp. I	13.13	5.74	2.18	5.86	29.40	7.35
Comp. II	21.12	7.77	3.04	7.00	43.90	10.98
L.A. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	21.31	7.27	5.81	5.06	44.65	11.16
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	6.32	5.64	5.91	5.81	30.67	7.67
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	8.06	4.20	12.47	8.10	36.90	9.23
PRIVATE						
Univ.	7.23	6.72	5.27	8.11	30.25	7.56
Res. I	9.60	7.37	5.33	8.66	34.70	8.68
Res. II	7.98	6.46	6.74	7.67	32.10	8.03
Doct. Grntg.	4.57	6.40	3.70	8.11	24.74	6.19
Four Year	6.33	4.11	4.74	7.61	24.79	6.20
Comp. I	8.26	3.76	4.03	7.85	26.05	6.51
Comp. II	2.91	3.54	5.24	9.50	22.79	5.70
L.A. I	6.39	4.86	4.96	7.67	26.07	6.58
L.A. II	6.10	3.66	4.75	7.37	23.70	5.93
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	4.05	2.89	4.88	5.58	18.56	4.64
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	8.40	5.14	4.69	7.98	28.84	7.21

Total costs at public institutions have, on the average, risen at higher rates than those within the private sector. At in-state tuition rates, public college and university total costs have increased by 34.97% over the past four years. Total costs to students paying out-of-state tuition have risen 36.67%. These higher rates of increase have not, however, altered the relative cost picture between public and private higher education in the region. In 1970 the average total costs to students at private institutions exceeded those at public institutions by $1749 at in-state rates and $1204 at out-of-state tuition rates. In the current academic year those differentials have increased to $2010 and $1234. Thus, in New England, at current rates on the average it is a $2010 financial bonus to attend a public institution within the state in which you reside than attending a private institution, and a $1234 savings to attend a public institution in another New England state paying out-of-state tuition rates. These savings figures do not, however, address the question of quality differentials.

TOTAL COSTS AMONG THE STATES

Comparative Costs

Within the six New England states, average total costs are fairly uniform in the private sector but vary considerably in the public sector, reflecting divergent policy decisions on state support to public higher education among the states of the region.

There is only a slightly less than 10% difference among average total costs at private institutions in the region. Vermont maintains the highest average with $4603 per year followed by Massachusetts at $4590. The lowest average total student costs appear in Rhode Island where ten private institutions average $4197 per year.

Within public higher education the states of Rhode Island and Vermont maintain the highest average total costs for students who are state residents attending a public institution at $2927 and $2763 respectively. Massachusetts affords the lowest average total costs for students attending school at in-state rates at $2258.

AVERAGE TOTAL COSTS BY STATE

1970 - 1975

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTIONS	No. of Insts.	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
PUBLIC						
Connecticut						
In-State	5	$ 1781	$ 2218	$ 2316	$ 2352	$ 2444
Out-of-State	5	2400	3039	3216	3271	3364
Maine						
In-State	10	1983	2108	2181	2233	2401
Out-of-State	10	2353	2750	2921	2994	3205
Massachusetts						
In-State	9	1863	2010	2096	2188	2258
Out-of-State	9	2263	2411	2490	2534	2596
New Hampshire						
In-State	4	2221	2409	2430	2440	2561
Out-of-State	4	2948	3109	3272	3300	3477
Rhode Island						
In-State	2	2161	2559	2603	2629	2927
Out-of-State	2	2954	3352	3396	3421	3719
Vermont						
In-State	5	2402	2604	2658	2739	2763
Out-of-State	5	3242	3508	3681	3913	4006
PRIVATE						
Connecticut	18	3586	3860	4005	4118	4365
Maine	14	3563	3777	3848	3984	4247
Massachusetts	69	3818	4029	4192	4339	4590
New Hampshire	13	3695	3849	4019	4198	4386
Rhode Island	10	3512	3758	3852	3943	4197
Vermont	14	3880	4040	4167	4333	4603

Massachusetts also maintains the lowest average total cost figure for students attending public institutions from outside the state, $2596 per year. This contrasts significantly with the $4006 average in the State of Vermont which maintains a high tuition policy for out-of-state residents.

Comparative Rates of Increase

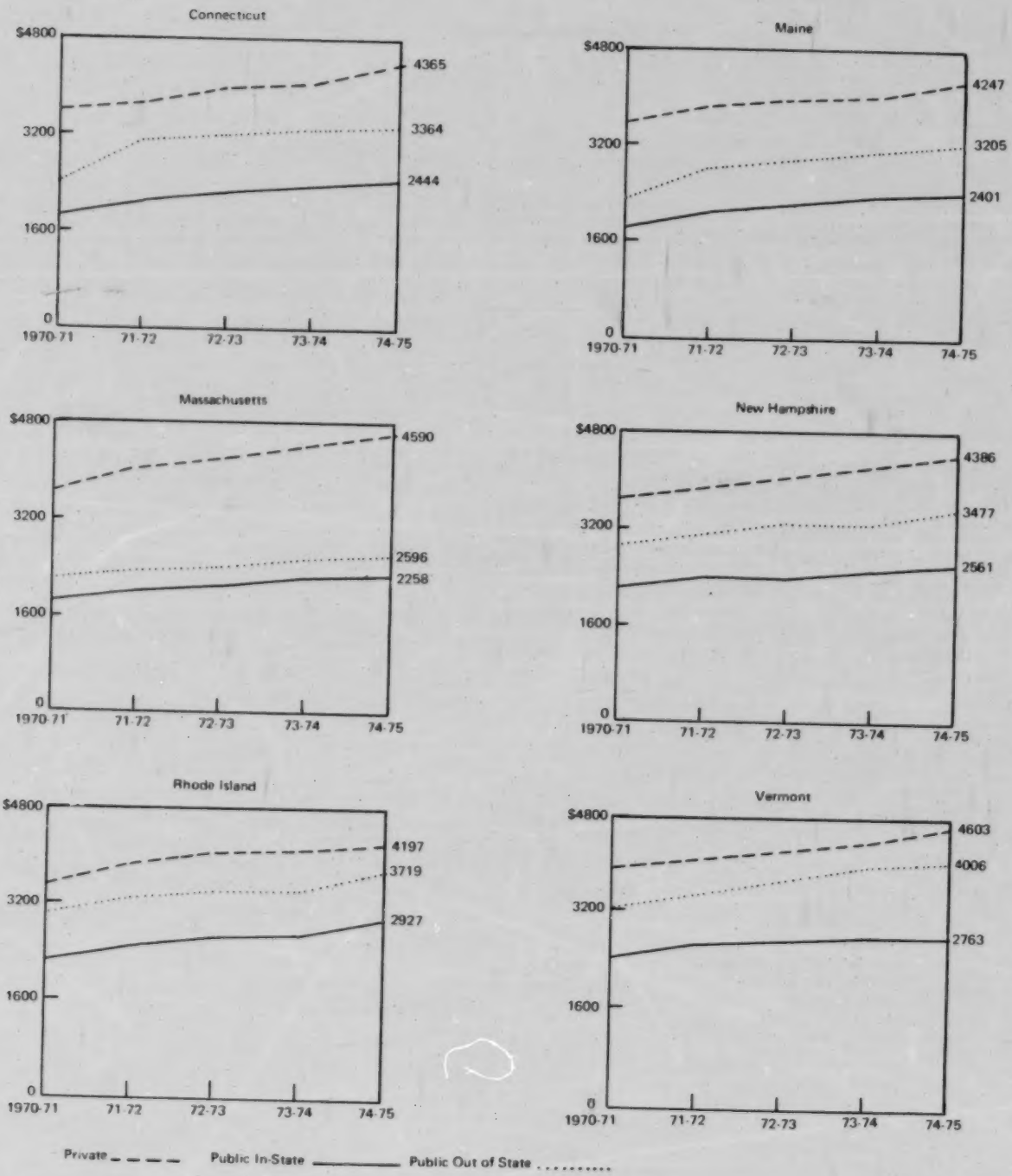
As the accompanying table and graphs indicate, growth in total cost rates have been significant for all sectors of higher education. The average student total costs in private institutions in the separate states have increased at fairly uniform rates over the past four years. Within public higher education, there is reflected a much wider variance in total costs to students and the rate at which those costs have increased. The most marked increases are in Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island. In Connecticut, total costs for both in-state and out-of-state students have risen at an average annual rate of 9.31% and 10% respectively. Connecticut, however, remains slightly below the regional average for both public in-state and out-of-state average student costs. Out-of-state costs in Maine and in-state costs to Rhode Island residents follow as percentage increase leaders with 9.05% and 8.86% average yearly increases. While the fairly sizeable percentage increases in Maine's costs for out-of-state students have kept the state near regional averages, Rhode Island now maintains the highest average yearly total student cost figure for state residents at $2927 per year.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE COSTS BY STATE

1970 - 1974

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTIONS	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-74 Four Year Total	1970-74 Yearly Average
PUBLIC						
CONNECTICUT						
In-State	24.54	4.42	1.55	3.91	37.23	9.31
Out-of-State	26.63	5.82	1.71	2.84	40.17	10.04
MAINE						
In-State	6.30	3.46	2.38	7.52	21.08	5.27
Out-of-State	16.87	6.22	2.50	7.05	36.21	9.05
MASSACHUSETTS						
In-State	7.89	4.28	4.39	3.20	21.20	5.30
Out-of-State	6.54	3.28	1.77	2.45	14.71	3.68
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
In-State	8.46	0.87	0.41	4.96	15.31	3.83
Out-of-State	5.46	5.24	0.86	5.36	17.94	4.49
RHODE ISLAND						
In-State	18.42	1.71	1.00	11.34	35.45	8.86
Out-of-State	13.47	1.31	0.74	8.71	25.90	6.48
VERMONT						
In-State	8.41	2.07	3.05	0.88	15.03	3.76
Out-of-State	8.20	4.93	6.30	2.38	23.57	5.89
PRIVATE						
Connecticut	7.64	3.76	2.82	6.00	21.72	5.43
Maine	6.01	1.88	3.53	6.60	19.20	4.80
Massachusetts	5.53	4.05	3.51	5.78	20.22	5.06
New Hampshire	4.17	4.42	4.45	4.48	18.70	4.68
Rhode Island	7.00	2.50	2.36	6.44	19.50	4.88
Vermont	4.12	3.14	3.98	6.23	18.63	4.66

AVERAGE TOTAL COST BY STATE
Private/Public Out of State/Public In-State
1970-1974



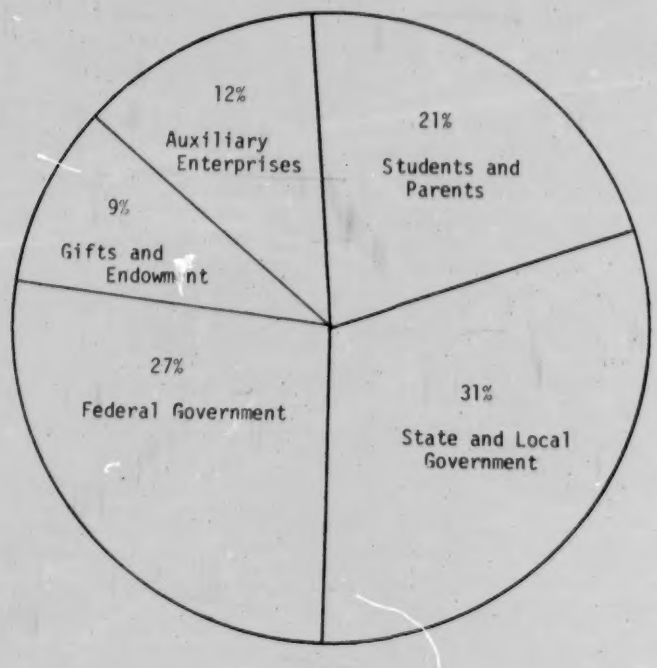
STUDENT TUITION COSTS

1970 - 1975

TUITION COSTS AND INSTITUTIONAL FINANCES

As institutional costs rise, giving credence to and concern for the institutional crisis of the 1970's, and the burden of those rising costs are shared, tuition charges will be the major vehicle by which student and parents are affected. The role of tuition as a cost to the consumer of higher education must, however, be placed in perspective.

Nationally, the average percentage that students and parent commit primarily in the form of tuition and fees to the total income of postsecondary education, represents approximately 21%. The major portion of institutional income is derived from governmental sources. As reported by the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education, the following percentage distribution of income prevailed in 1972.

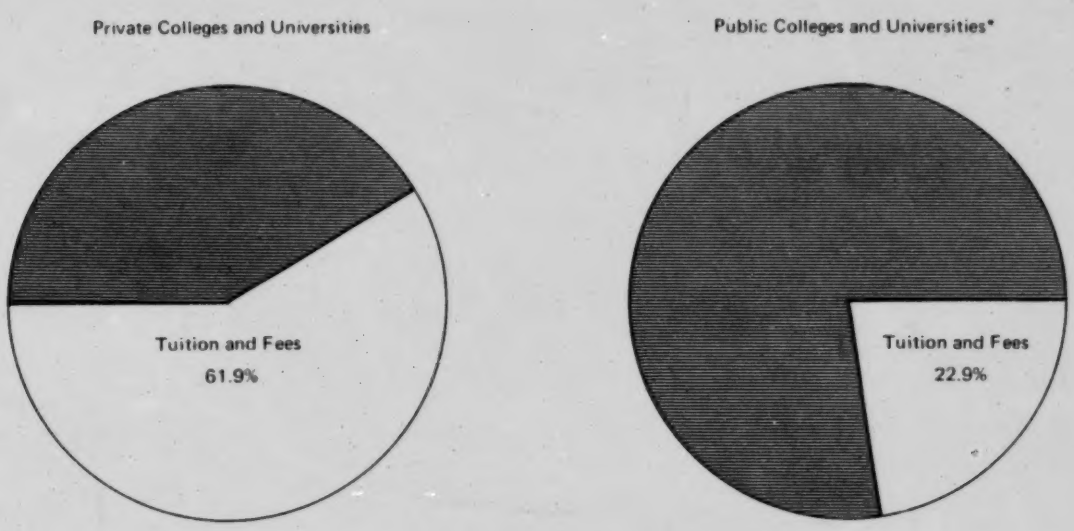


Source: The National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education: Financing Postsecondary Education in the United States, U.S. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Dec., 1973.

National data aggregated without differentiation among the various types and auspices of institutions, however, cloud major differences among regions and individual institutions.

New England, for example, enrolls a significantly higher proportion of students in private colleges and universities than is experienced anywhere else in the nation. Private colleges on the other hand, are substantially more dependent upon income from tuition and fees than are most public institutions. As data developed by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education indicates, income from tuition and fees as a percentage of educational expenditures, vary considerably among differing types and auspices of institutions.

REVENUE FROM TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES 1971-72 FOR UNIVERSITIES AND FOUR YEAR INSTITUTIONS



*Public institutions in Vermont and New Hampshire more closely approximate private institutions in the percentage of expenditures supported by tuition in the University and Four-Year College categories.

Revenue from tuition and other required fees as a percentage of educational expenditures, by type and control of institution, United States, 1971-72*

	Tuition as a percentage of educational expenditures		
	Public	*Private*	*Ratio*
Universities	23.1	47.0	2.0:1
Research universities I	20.9	35.6	1.7:1
Research universities II	24.6	64.6	2.6:1
Other doctoral-granting universities I	25.9	67.0	2.6:1
Other doctoral-granting universities II	26.2	78.9	3.0:1
Comprehensive colleges and universities	22.8	81.0	3.6:1
Comprehensive colleges and universities I	22.4	80.6	3.6:1
Comprehensive colleges and universities II	25.3	82.7	3.3:1
Liberal arts colleges	19.5	73.1	3.7:1
Liberal arts colleges I	+	74.8	
Liberal arts colleges II	16.7	72.1	4.3:1
Two-year institutions	16.7	70.3	4.2:1
All universities, comprehensive colleges, and liberal arts colleges	22.9	61.9	2.7:1

*Educational expenditures include those expenditures classified by the U.S. Office of Education under "educational and general expenses," except for organized research. For further details, see footnote 2, page 4. Specialized institutions and institutions not reporting financial data are excluded.

+There are only two public institutions in this category.

Source: Adapted from The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, *Tuition*, (New York: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1974), p. 46.

Looked at from this perspective, student and parental contributions primarily in the form of tuition and fees take on considerably more import for the fiscal stability of private higher education and considerably greater significance for the New England region where approximately 65% of the institutions and 49% of the enrollments are within the private sector. This does not in any way discount their importance for public institutions. Within the six state region there are wide variances in institutional dependence upon the contribution of students and parents. As competition for existing tax resources stiffen among competing interests, public higher education may be forced to abrogate more and more of its low tuition objectives with wide ranging effects on the accessibility of higher education if other types of assistance, either in institutional or student support, are not forthcoming.

Any significant changes in the percentage of the costs of providing education that are borne by students and parents, particularly in the public sector of higher education, may radically affect student cost figures in the future. In recent months there have been a number of reports published, among them the Carnegie Commission Study Tuition and the Committee for Economic Development's The Management and Financing of College, recommending higher tuition in the public sector and expanded student aid, primarily in the form of long-term guaranteed loans. Should this be the case, total costs will rise appreciably and could seriously affect the number of students who will avail themselves of higher education, particularly if long-term debt is a factor in those costs.

TUITION COSTS RISING

Reflective of the trend in total costs, tuition costs, which herein include required fees, whether assessed at rates that prevail in private or public institutions continue to escalate.

Currently the average tuition rate at the private institutions of higher education within the region is $2233. This represents an increment of over 31% in the past four years or an average annual increase of 7.9% per year.

Within the public sector where tuition rates are two-tiered, public in-state tuition averaged $436 whereas out-of-state tuition averaged a measurably higher $1072 in the current academic year. These figures represent respectively a 45.3% and 41.1% increase over 1970 tuition charges at public institutions.

Percentage increments can, however, be deceptive. For example, the 45.3% increase in public in-state tuition represents a modest increase of $136 in four years. The 41.1% increment in public out-of-state tuition entailed a $312 increase while the average private tuition has increased $538 since 1970.

THE IMPACT OF INFLATION

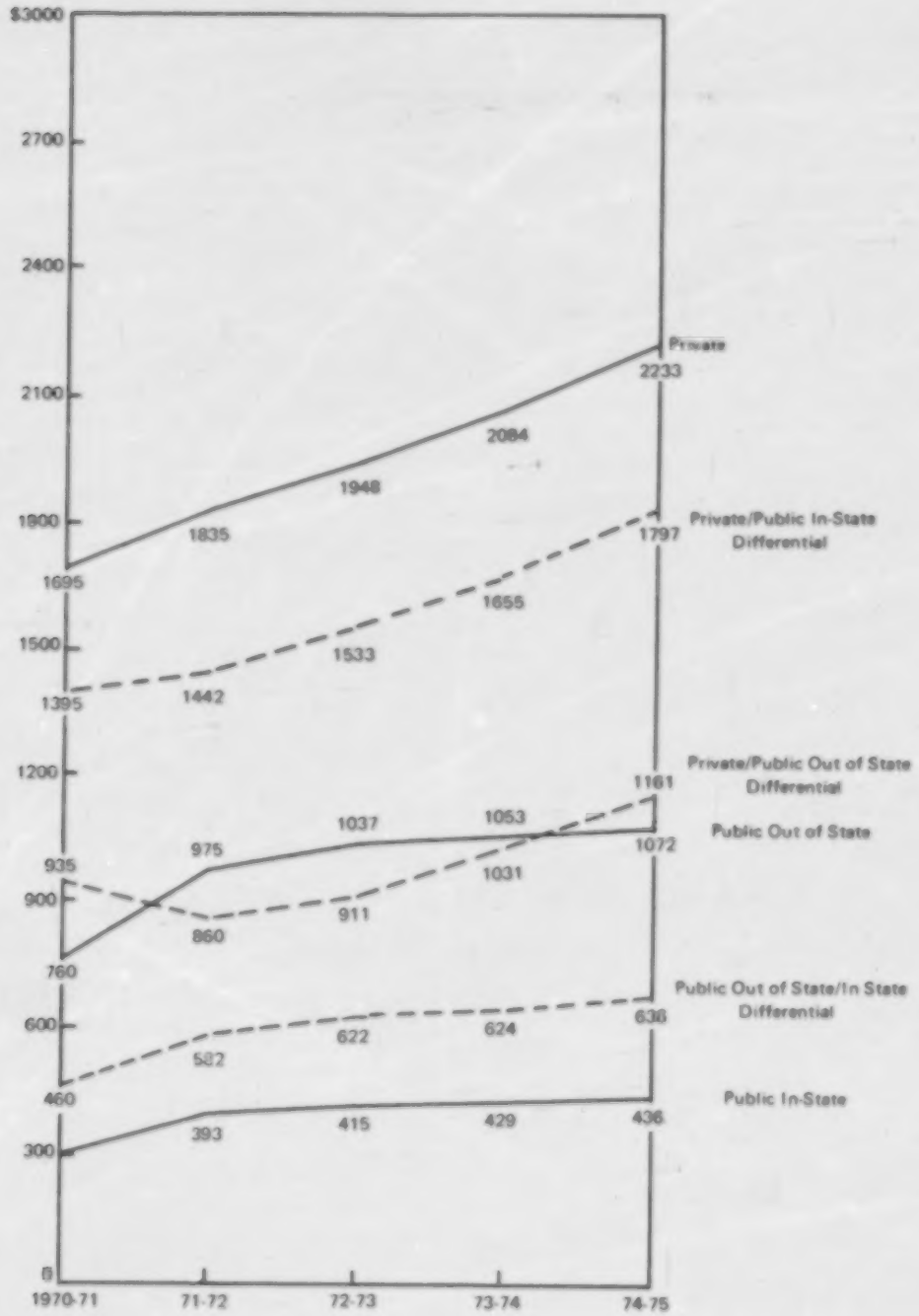
Tuition costs, like other costs, present a different picture when observed from the perspective of constant or deflated dollars. In constant dollars, tuition at private institutions has not risen in the last two years. In fact, between 1973 and 1974, the average institution experienced a $21 decline, from $1503 to $1482. Over the last four years, the average cost rose only $62 in constant dollars compared to $538 in current dollars, representing in constant purchasing power a more moderate 4.4% increase over the past four years.

A similar trend has occurred in the public sector. In constant dollars there were sharp declines in public tuition at both the in-state and out-of-state rate. Between 1973 and 1974, tuition in constant dollars dropped 6.4% and 6.3% for public in-state and out-of-state, respectively. Since 1970, based upon 1967 constant dollars, the total public tuition increased by 10.5% and 11.6% for in-state and out-of-state tuition. While it is difficult to assess, perhaps as much as three-fourths of the increase in tuition since 1970 may be attributed to inflation. Once again, it must be assumed that the quality of the services offered by the institutions remained the same over the four year period.

A look at the comparative costs in current and constant dollars, as well as the differentials among the sectors, gives an indication of the relative impact of inflation on rising costs to students attending both public and private schools in the New England region.

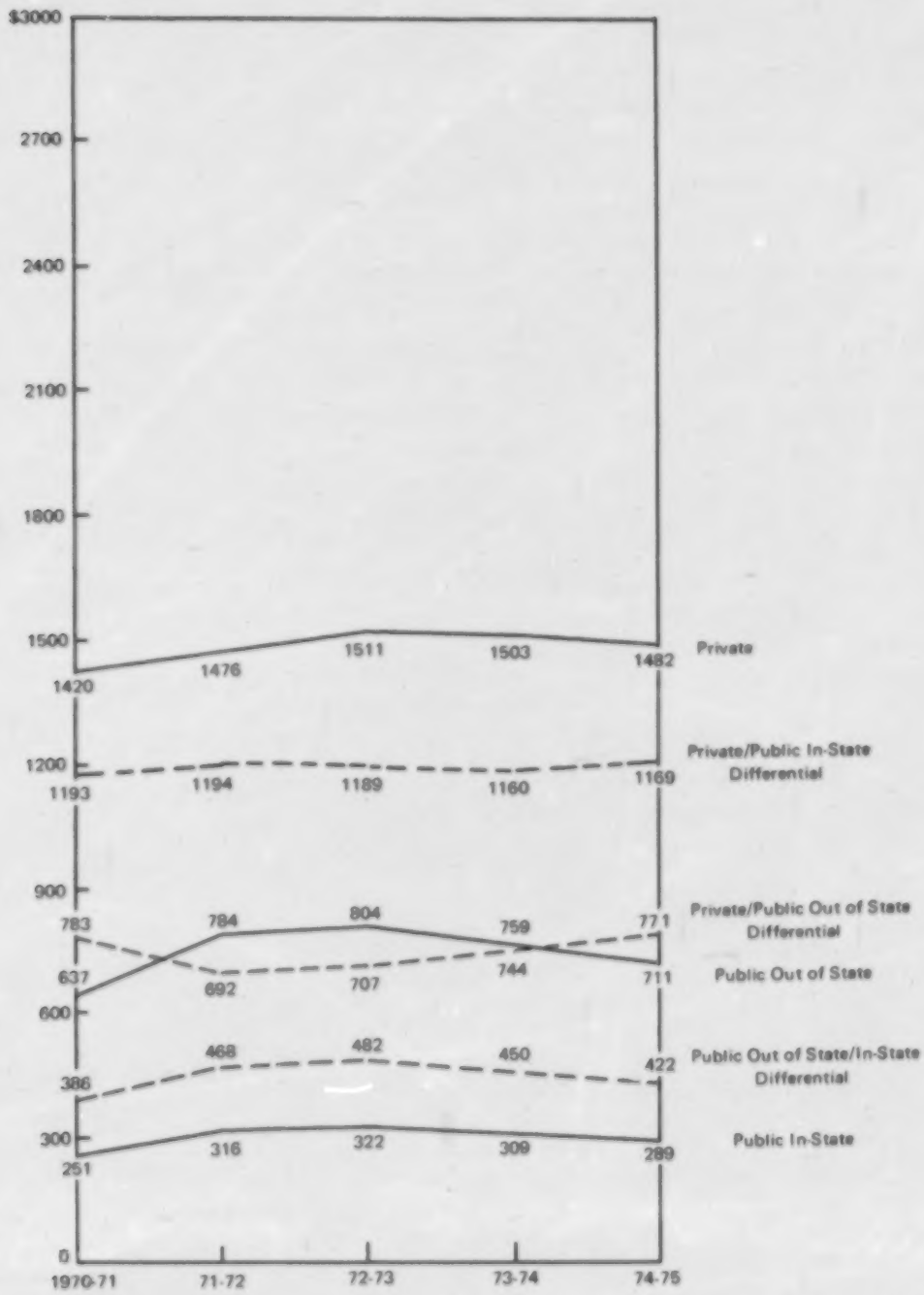
AVERAGE TUITION IN NEW ENGLAND
Private/Public In-State/Public Out of State
1970-1974

(Current Dollars)



AVERAGE TUITION IN NEW ENGLAND
Private/Public In-State/Public Out of State
1970-1974

(1967 Constant Dollars)



THE DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

As indicated in the preceding charts, tuition at private institutions of higher education in the region are significantly higher than those that prevail at public colleges and universities. This remains true whether tuition at in-state or out-of-state rates is compared with those of the private sector.

The average tuition differential between private tuition and public out-of-state tuition amounts to $1161 or more than the regional average public out-of-state tuition for 1974-75. Average private tuition exceeds average public in-state tuition by $1797. Because private tuition has increased in current dollars faster than public tuition, the tuition differential has increased significantly since 1970. The gap between private and public in-state tuition has increased almost 29% in four years. The private/public out-of-state gap has expanded 23% for the same period. These differentials are not, however, uniform for all types of institutions as indicated below.

TUITION DIFFERENTIAL BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

1970 - 1974

NEW ENGLAND REGION	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Public In-State/Public Out-of-State	$ 460	$ 582	$ 622	$ 624	$ 636
Public Out-of-State/Private	935	860	911	1031	1161
Public In-State/Private	1395	1442	1533	1655	1797
PUBLIC IN-STATE/PUBLIC OUT-OF-STATE					
Univ.	886	942	1025	1072	1111
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	550	650	750	790	800
Doct. Grntg.	1053	1088	1162	1212	1268
Four Year	523	646	703	711	731
Comp. I	553	563	612	582	600
Comp. II	472	657	686	685	703
L.A. I	350	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	572	794	910	1010	1035
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	372	506	537	531	531
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	396	483	402	469	543
PUBLIC OUT-OF-STATE/PRIVATE					
Univ.	973	941	1078	1157	1335
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	1518	1510	1591	1700	1788
Doct. Grntg.	587	479	630	657	875
Four Year	1066	971	1013	1106	1238
Comp. I	750	832	825	931	1037
Comp. II	1268	1030	991	1081	1270
L.A. I	1773	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	782	478	494	483	594
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	826	727	745	839	957
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	555	628	689	787	822
PUBLIC IN-STATE/PRIVATE					
Univ.	1859	1883	2103	2229	2446
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	2068	2160	2341	2490	2586
Doct. Grntg.	1640	1567	1792	1869	2143
Four Year	1589	1617	1716	1817	1969
Comp. I	1303	1395	1437	1513	1637
Comp. II	1740	1687	1677	1766	1973
L.A. I	2123	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	1354	1272	1404	1493	1629
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	1198	1233	1282	1370	1488
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	951	1071	1091	1256	1365

With tuition constantly rising, the implications of the growing tuition gap between private and public college are of increasing import for all sectors of higher education. There is already some evidence that current costs at private institutions and their relatively weak competitive pricing position with comparable public institutions have had an effect on the enrollment decisions of students. This is not, however, obvious for all types of institutions. It appears at this juncture to be affecting the smaller private institutions in the region most severely.

What the implications will be over the long-term for all of private higher education if the tuition gap continues to increase is uncertain. There are no truly sound predictors in this area. However, if a healthy balance between public and private higher education is to be assured in the region, this situation will, of necessity, have to be monitored closely in the coming years.

TUITION CHARGES BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Tuition rates vary significantly not only among institutions administered under public or private auspices, but within. Thus, different types of institutions, such as those defined by the Carnegie taxonomy, present distinct patterns that are more reflective of their particular environment or circumstance.

Within the private sector the average tuition increase over the past four years for the region as a whole measured 31.74%. With only a few exceptions the increments have been fairly uniform for all types of institutions. Research Universities I which traditionally maintain the highest average tuition rates in the region, currently $3507 a year, have with one exception, experienced the highest percentage increase over the past four years, 36.09%, or a 9.02% average yearly increase since 1970.

Among the private Four-Year Colleges where the current average tuition is $2474 per year, representing a 30% increase over 1970 average rates, increments have been quite uniform. The major exception is the category of Comprehensive Colleges and Universities II where average tuition has increased by only 21.82% over the past four years, the lowest degree of change among all types of private institutions. Among the Four-Year Colleges, the major Liberal Arts Colleges I sustain the highest average tuition schedule, currently $3131 per year.

Two-Year Colleges and Institutes and Professional and Specialized Institutions presently maintain the lowest average tuition rates among private colleges and universities at $1846 per year. Private Two-Year Colleges have experienced one of the lower rates of increase over the past four years, averaging only 6.87% per year.

AVERAGE TUITION COSTS BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

1970 - 1975

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTIONS	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Costs	No. Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.
PUBLIC IN-STATE	$ 300	86	$ 393	86	$ 415	86	$ 429	90	$ 436	90
Universities	572	6	743	6	747	6	771	6	771	6
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	376	2	534	2	562	2	618	2	658	2
Doct. Grntg.	671	4	848	4	839	4	849	4	827	4
Four Year Colleges	314	28	434	27	476	27	494	27	505	27
Comp. I	337	12	410	12	453	12	469	12	495	12
Comp. II	263	9	383	9	447	9	462	9	467	9
L.A. I	265	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	351	6	560	6	565	6	592	6	581	6
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	250	47	328	48	337	48	352	52	358	52
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	354	5	376	5	442	5	467	5	481	5
PUBLIC OUT-OF-STATE	760	83	975	83	1037	83	1053	86	1072	86
Universities	1458	6	1685	6	1772	6	1843	6	1882	6
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	926	2	1184	2	1312	2	1408	2	1458	2
Doct. Grntg.	1724	4	1936	4	2001	4	2061	4	2095	4
Four Year Colleges	837	28	1080	27	1179	27	1205	27	1236	27
Comp. I	890	12	973	12	1065	12	1051	12	1095	12
Comp. II	735	9	1040	9	1133	9	1147	9	1170	9
L.A. I	615	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	923	6	1354	6	1475	6	1602	6	1616	6
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	622	46	834	47	874	47	883	50	889	50
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	750	3	819	3	844	3	936	3	1024	3
PRIVATE	1695	172	1835	173	1948	171	2084	169	2233	167
Universities	2431	11	2626	11	2850	11	3000	11	3217	11
Res. I	2577	3	2617	3	3072	3	3233	3	3507	3
Res. II	2444	4	2694	4	2903	4	3108	4	3246	4
Doct. Grntg.	2311	4	2415	4	2631	4	2718	4	2970	4
Four Year Colleges	1903	83	2051	83	2192	81	2311	80	2474	79
Comp. I	1640	13	1805	13	1890	13	1982	13	2132	13
Comp. II	2003	3	2070	3	2124	3	2228	3	2440	3
L.A. I	2388	24	2576	24	2746	24	2875	24	3131	23
L.A. II	1705	43	1832	43	1969	41	2085	40	2210	40
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	1448	35	1561	36	1619	35	1722	34	1846	32
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	1305	43	1447	43	1533	44	1723	44	1846	45

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TUITION BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

1970 - 1974

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTIONS	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-74 Four Year Total	1970-74 Yearly Average
PUBLIC IN-STATE	31.00	5.60	3.37	1.63	45.33	11.33
Universities	29.90	0.54	3.35	0.00	34.79	8.70
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	42.02	5.24	9.96	6.47	75.00	18.75
Doct. Grntg.	26.38	(-1.06)	1.19	(-2.59)	23.25	5.13
Four Year Colleges	38.22	9.68	3.78	2.23	60.83	15.21
Comp. I	21.66	10.49	3.53	5.54	46.88	11.72
Comp. II	45.63	16.71	3.36	1.08	77.57	19.39
L.A. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	59.54	0.89	4.78	1.86	65.53	16.38
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	31.20	2.74	4.45	1.70	43.20	10.80
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	6.21	17.55	5.66	3.00	35.88	8.97
PUBLIC OUT-OF-STATE	28.29	6.36	1.54	1.80	41.05	10.26
Universities	15.57	5.16	4.01	2.12	29.08	7.27
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	27.86	10.80	7.32	3.55	57.45	14.36
Doct. Grntg.	12.30	3.36	3.00	1.65	21.52	5.38
Four Year Colleges	29.03	9.17	2.21	2.57	46.67	11.67
Comp. I	9.33	9.46	(-1.31)	4.19	23.03	5.76
Comp. II	41.50	8.94	1.24	2.01	59.18	14.80
L.A. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	46.70	8.94	8.61	0.87	75.08	18.77
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	34.08	4.80	1.03	0.68	42.93	10.73
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	9.20	3.05	10.90	9.40	36.53	9.06
PRIVATE	8.26	6.16	6.98	7.15	31.74	7.94
Universities	8.02	8.53	5.26	7.23	32.33	8.08
Res. I	1.55	17.39	5.24	8.48	36.09	9.02
Res. II	10.23	7.76	7.06	4.44	32.82	8.20
Doct. Grntg.	4.50	8.94	3.31	9.27	28.52	7.13
Four Year Colleges	7.78	6.87	5.43	7.05	30.00	7.50
Comp. I	10.06	4.71	4.87	7.57	30.00	7.50
Comp. II	3.34	2.61	4.90	9.52	21.82	5.45
L.A. I	7.87	6.60	4.70	8.90	31.11	7.78
L.A. II	7.45	7.48	5.89	6.00	29.62	7.40
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	7.80	3.72	6.36	7.20	27.49	6.87
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	10.88	5.94	12.39	7.14	41.46	10.37

Within the public sector of higher education average tuition has increased at higher average rates over the past four years. The bulk of those increases came between academic years 1970-71 and 1971-72. Since then the rate of increase has moderated considerably averaging well below that felt within the private sector.

Over the past four years average in-state tuition rates have risen from $300 per year to $436 representing a 45.33% increase over 1970 and a healthy 11.33% average yearly advance. Among the various types of institutions some discernible variations emerge.

While the overall average in-state tuition at public Universities did not change between 1973 and 1974, there are some disparities evident. Average in-state tuition actually declined by 2.59% at Doctoral Granting Universities. This reduction, however, can be attributed mainly to a 12% tuition reduction made by the University of Vermont between 1973 and 1974. Balancing the decline in Doctoral Granting institutions were Research Universities II which showed a 6.47% gain in 1974 and have experienced one of the largest four year percentage increases, 75% since 1970. Their average tuition, however, remains the lowest at $658 per year among the public Universities.

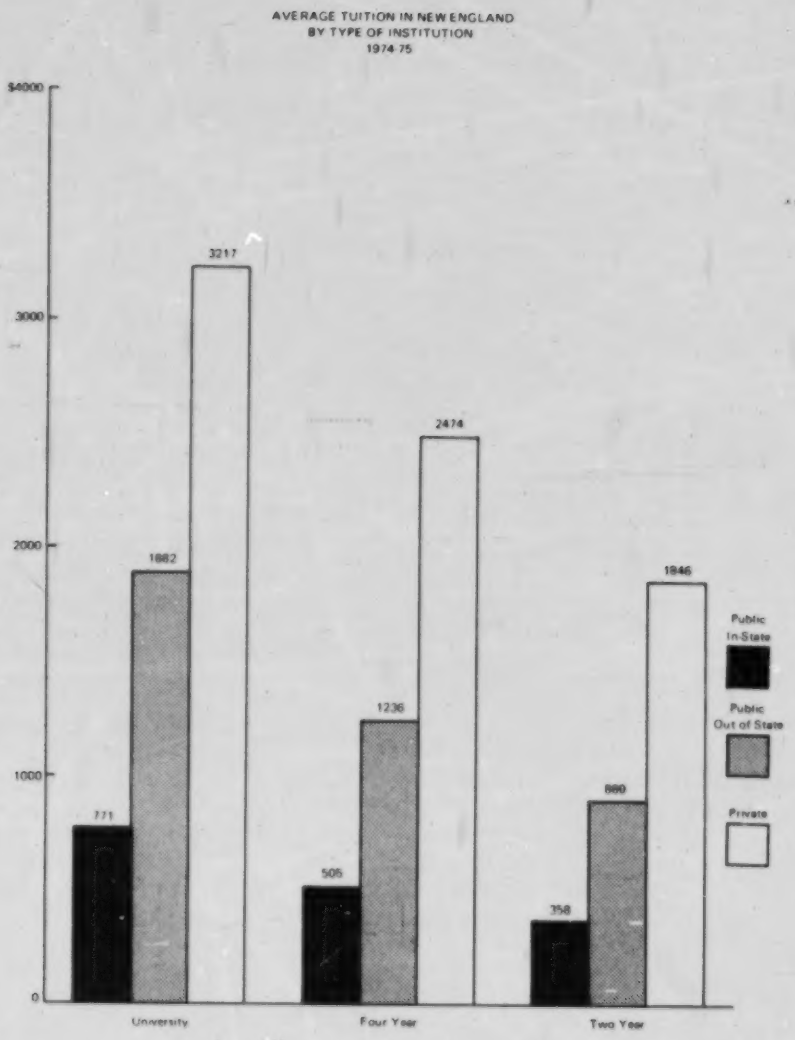
In-state rates at public Four-Year Colleges have increased 60.83% in the past four years while Two-Year, Professional and Specialized Institutions have witnessed 43.2% and 35.88% increases respectively. The largest four year percentage increase, 77.57% occurred at Comprehensive Colleges and Universities II. They, however, remain only slightly above the regional average in-state tuition at $495 per year. Here again, however, the major increases occurred between 1970 and 1971 and the actual dollar amounts remain relatively low.

Increases in out-of-state tuition rates at public colleges and universities are similar in pattern to those of in-state tuition. Major increases came between

1970 and 1971 moderating considerably after that. The percentage increments in public out-of-state tuition are, however, of greater import because the dollar base upon which they build are more substantial relative to in-state tuition schedules.

Among the public universities, out-of-state tuition rates climbed somewhat between 1973 and 1974. The average out-of-state tuition ranged from $1458 at Research Universities II to $2095 at Doctoral Granting institutions. Over the past four years the major percentage increases have occurred at the Research Universities II.

Out-of-state tuition rates at Four-Year Colleges and Two-Year and Professional and Specialized Institutions have followed a pattern similar to that of the Universities. The largest four year percentage increases appear at Liberal Arts Colleges II and Comprehensive Colleges and Universities II with 75.08% and 59.18% gains respectively since 1970. Two-Year Colleges and Institutes and Professional and Specialized Institutions have increased out-of-state tuition by 42.93% and 36.53% respectively in that same time period. The rate of increase at Two-Year Colleges, however, has consistently declined, whereas Professional and Specialized Institution's tuition rates which are considerably higher on the average have maintained relatively healthy yearly increments.



TUITION CHARGES AMONG THE STATES

Average tuition charges within the separate states of New England at private institutions of higher education are more varied than the total cost figures reflect. They currently diverge by approximately 23% over the region. For the academic year 1974-75, average private tuition rates ranged from a low of $2070 in Maine to a high of $2546 in Vermont. Over the past four years, private institutions in Connecticut have experienced the highest average increase, approximately 37%. They remain, however, below the $2233 regional average for private tuition at $2118 per year.

AVERAGE TUITION COST BY STATE

1970 - 1975

	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.
PUBLIC										
NEW ENGLAND REGION										
In-State	$ 300	86	$ 393	86	$ 415	86	$ 429	90	$ 436	90
Out-of-State	760	83	975	83	1037	83	1053	86	1072	86
CONNECTICUT										
In-State	170[1]	24	385	25	395	25	405	26	407	26
Out-of-State	626	24	1121	25	1145	25	1174	26	1176	26
MAINE										
In-State	356	13	423	12	438	12	439	12	472	12
Out-of-State	809	13	1105	12	1217	12	1235	12	1313	12
MASSACHUSETTS										
In-State	279	31	287	31	332	31	367	33	383	33
Out-of-State	615	29	622	29	690	29	691	31	704	31
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
In-State	420	10	449	10	453	10	460	10	460	10
Out-of-State	993	10	1011	10	1072	10	1006	10	1101	10
RHODE ISLAND										
In-State	359	3	524	3	524	3	507[1]	3	548	3
Out-of-State	1208	2	1418	2	1418	2	1383[1]	2	1444	2
VERMONT										
In-State	627	5	829	5	835	5	757[2]	6	694[3]	6
Out-of-State	1467	5	1733	5	1858	5	2035	5	2029[3]	5
PRIVATE										
New England Region	1695	172	1835	173	1948	171	2084	169	2233	167
Connecticut	1542	23	1757	22	1819	23	1960	22	2118	22
Maine	1592	15	1759	15	1935	13	2097	14	2070[4]	17
Massachusetts	1705	89	1831	90	1956	89	2099	89	2279	85
New Hampshire	1675	19	1791	19	1856	19	1962	17	2096	16
Rhode Island	1633	12	1759	12	1872	11	1935	11	2105	11
Vermont	2072	14	2174	15	2256	16	2393	16	2546	16

[1] Rhode Island College had a decrease in tuition.
[2] Vermont's lower tuition costs reflect the opening of the Community College of Vermont.
[3] Vermont's tuition rates decreased in 1974.
[4] Reduction in Maine's average tuition is due to the inclusion of three new colleges with significantly lower tuition charges. They are Casco Bay College, Glen Cove Bible College and Portland School of Art.

Public tuition schedules at both in-state and out-of-state rates reflect a wide variation in public policy among the states on the subsidy each state provides for the education of its residents and the degree to which non-residents are expected to support the costs of education at public colleges and universities.

Over the past four years, average in-state tuition has risen from $300 to $436 per year representing a 45.33% increase. Vermont maintains the highest average in-state tuition rate within its public institutions of higher education at an average $694 per year. The State of Massachusetts, among the six New England states, supports the lowest average in-state tuition rate, $383 per year. While there are distinctions among the rates charged at different types of institutions within the particular states, average rates do give some indication of costs through the spectrum higher educational opportunity offered within a given state.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE TUITION COSTS BY STATES

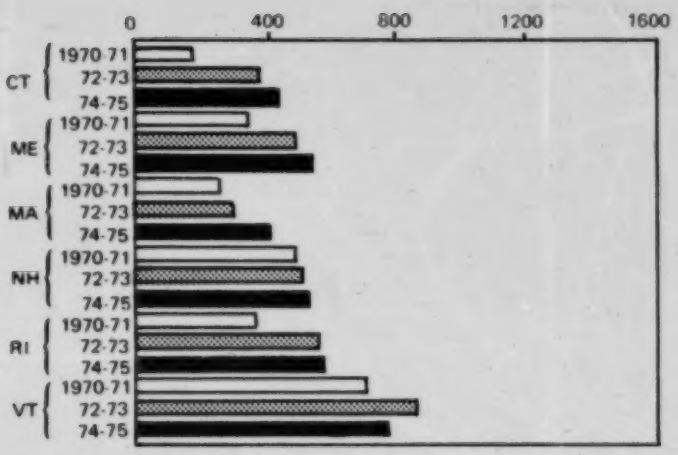
1970 - 1974

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-74 Four Year Total	1970-74 Yearly Average
PUBLIC						
NEW ENGLAND REGION						
In-State	31.00	5.60	3.37	1.63	45.33	11.33
Out-of-State	28.29	6.36	1.54	1.80	41.05	10.26
CONNECTICUT						
In-State	126.47	2.60	2.53	0.49	139.41	34.85
Out-of-State	79.70	2.14	2.53	0.17	87.86	21.96
MAINE						
In-State	18.82	3.55	0.23	7.52	32.58	8.15
Out-of-State	36.57	10.14	1.48	6.32	62.30	15.57
MASSACHUSETTS						
In-State	2.87	15.68	10.54	4.36	37.28	9.32
Out-of-State	1.14	10.93	0.14	1.28	14.47	3.62
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
In-State	6.90	0.89	1.55	0.00	9.52	2.38
Out-of-State	1.81	6.03	1.31	1.57	10.88	2.72
RHODE ISLAND						
In-State	45.96	0.00	(-3.24)	8.87	52.65	13.16
Out-of-State	17.38	0.00	(-2.47)	4.41	19.54	4.88
VERMONT						
In-State	32.22	0.72	(-9.34)	(-8.32)	10.69	2.67
Out-of-State	18.13	7.21	9.53	(-0.29)	38.31	9.58
PRIVATE						
New England Region	8.26	6.16	6.98	7.15	31.74	7.94
Connecticut	13.94	3.53	7.75	8.06	37.35	9.34
Maine	10.49	10.01	8.37	(-1.30)	30.03	7.51
Massachusetts	7.39	6.83	7.31	8.58	33.67	8.42
New Hampshire	6.93	3.63	5.71	6.83	25.13	6.28
Rhode Island	7.72	6.42	3.37	8.79	28.90	7.23
Vermont	4.92	3.77	6.07	6.39	24.49	6.12

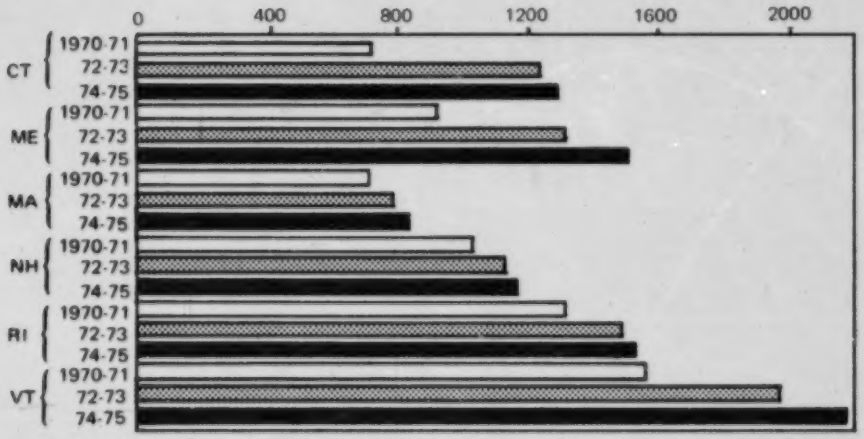
Public out-of-state tuition in the region currently averages $1072 per year. This represents a 41.05% increase over the $760 regional average out-of-state tuition that prevailed in 1970. The State of Vermont has, over the past four years, upheld the highest out-of-state tuition rate in the region, currently $2029 per year. At the other end of the spectrum, Massachusetts within it's public institutions averages $704 per year for students who are residents from another state. This reflects a range of $1325 among the six New England states considerably broader than the $136 range found among in-state rates.

STATE COMPARISONS
1970-1975

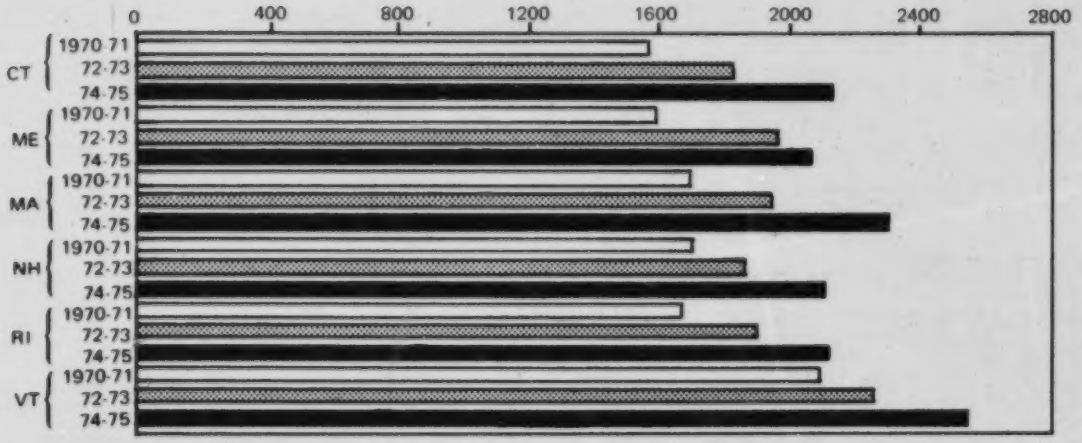
AVERAGE PUBLIC IN-STATE TUITION



AVERAGE PUBLIC OUT OF STATE TUITION



AVERAGE PRIVATE TUITION



PRICE COMPETITION WITHIN THE STATES

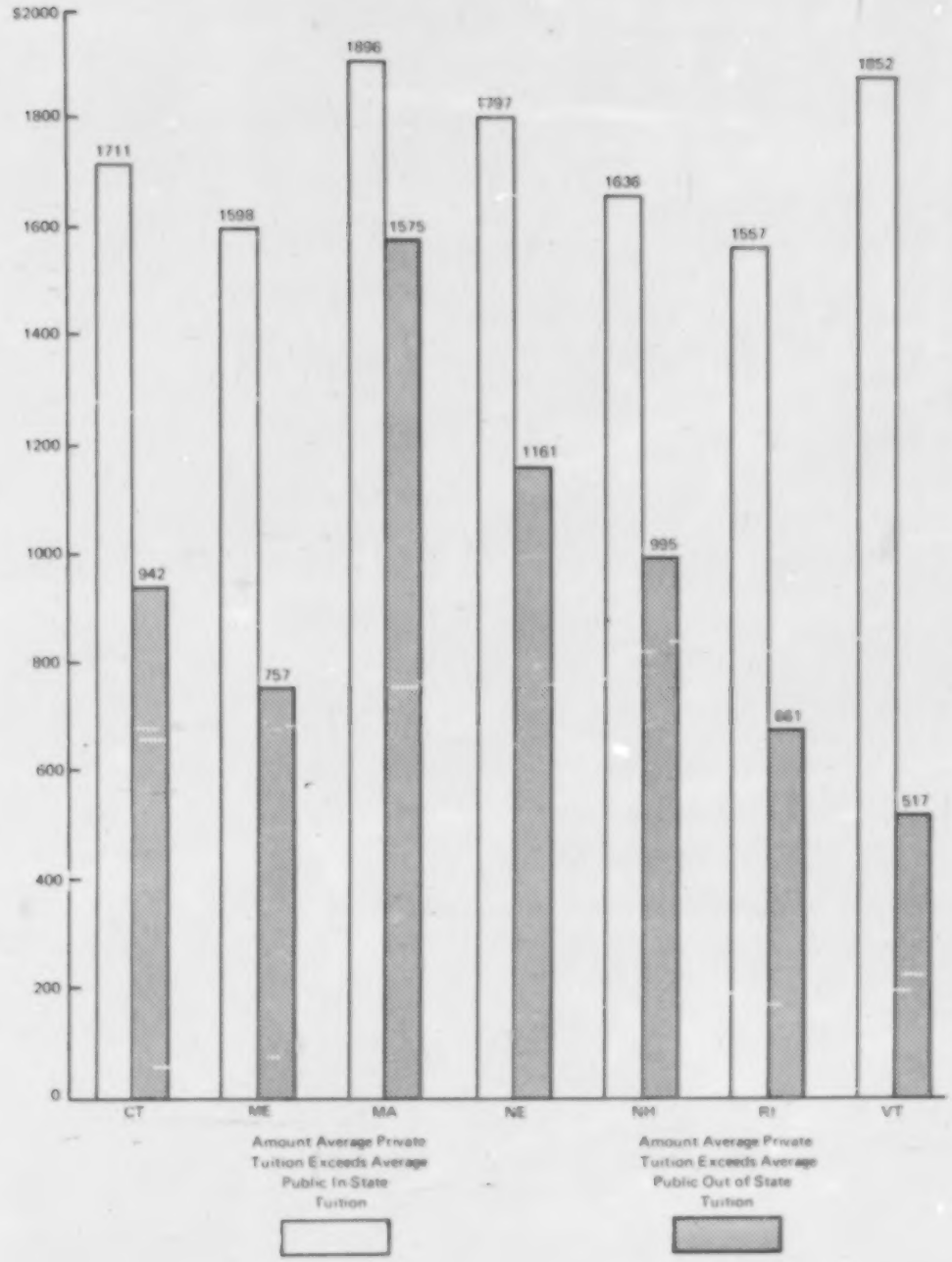
Public/Private

Price competition among private and public institutions and the maintenance of a healthy balance between the sectors have become a major concern among educational policy makers both regionally and nationally. A fairly divergent picture of average price differentials between private and public tuition rate is evident in New England. This is particularly true when average out-of-state tuitions are analyzed.

When average private tuitions are compared with the average in-state tuition that prevails in a given state, major differences do not appear among the states. The average private tuition exceeds public in-state tuition by $1896 in Massachusetts the highest differential in the region while the Rhode Island differential is $1557 the region's lowest. Even at the highest current in-state tuition rate in the region, $984 per year charged at the University of New Hampshire, average private tuition in that state exceeds it by $1112.

The differential between average private tuition in a given state and that charged to non-state residents at its public institutions ranges considerably among the New England states. In Massachusetts it is on the average $1575 less to attend a public institution paying out-of-state tuition rates than it is to attend a private institution in that state. Massachusetts currently maintains the highest differential in the region. In Vermont, on the other hand, with a relatively high out-of-state tuition rate policy the differential is only $517.

AVERAGE TUITION COSTS AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
ABOVE THAT OF PUBLIC IN-STATE AND OUT OF STATE TUITIONS
BY STATE, FALL 1974



One cautionary note on private/public out-of-state tuition rate differentials, however, is in order. Preliminary evidence indicates that public institutions with the lowest out-of-state tuition rates accept fewer out-of-state students. The degree to which they, therefore, represent a fiscal burden to a given state is considerably moderated and may be offset by the enhancement that broad geographical representation among the student body brings to an institution of higher education.

STUDENT ROOM AND BOARD CHARGES

1970 - 1975

LIVING COSTS DEFINED

A major element in the cost of obtaining a college degree is the living expenses, particularly the room and board, of a student while attending an institution of higher education. Colleges and universities which provide dormitory and eating facilities for students on campus and their accompanying charges are the focus of this section of the report. As was noted earlier, the options of living in private facilities or at home are not addressed.

Living costs on campus have been traditionally separated into the two basic categories of room and board. Room costs reflect the average room rental over the nine month academic year. The board portion is based on a seven-day meal plan. For those schools that only offer a five-day plan, costs have been pro-rated over seven days. This makes possible a comparative analysis of all institutions using one combined room and board figure. Institutions that do not offer a board plan were systematically excluded in this analysis.

ROOM AND BOARD AS AN ELEMENT OF TOTAL COSTS

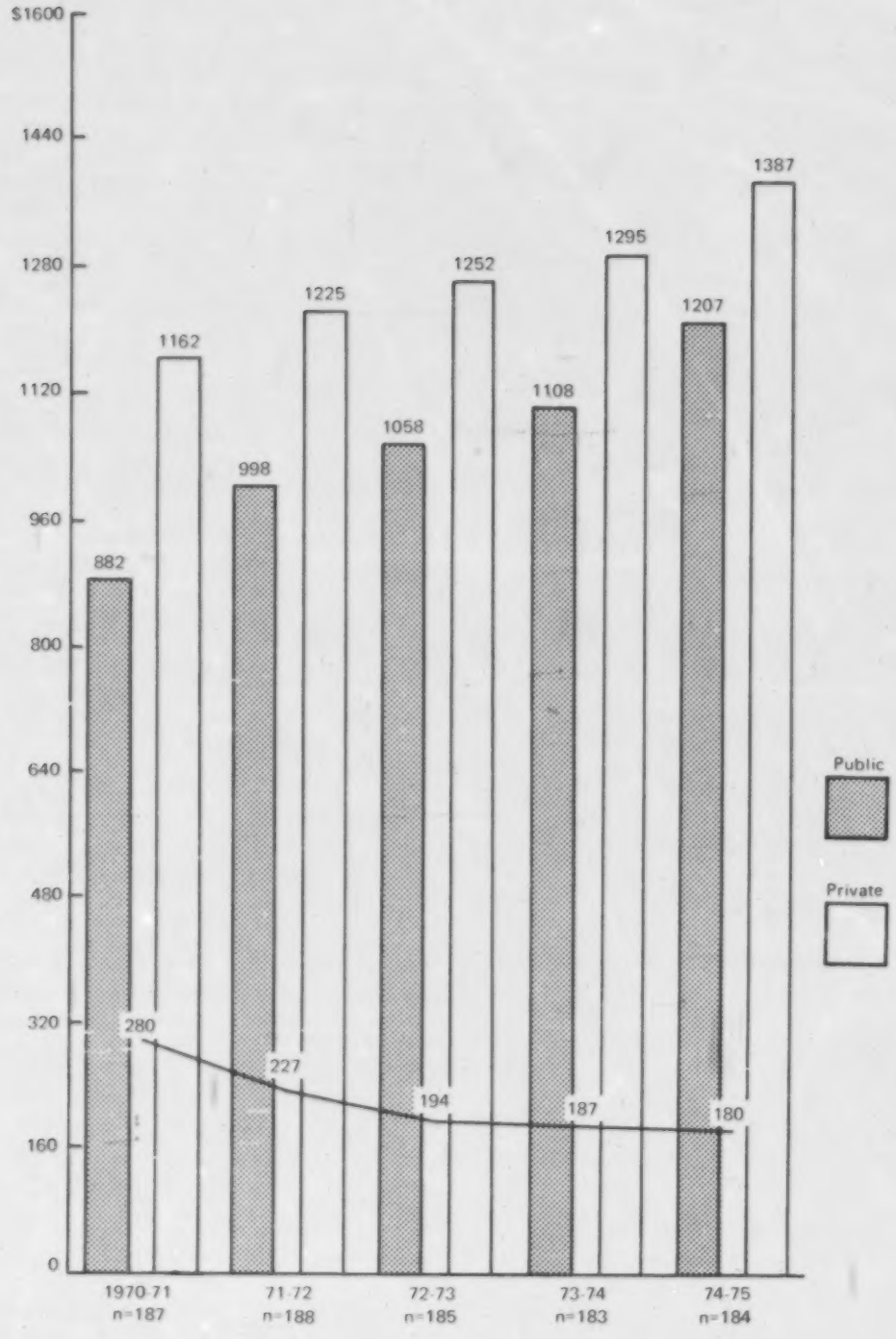
The significance of room and board charges in a student's budget vary with the type of institution attended and its accompanying tuition rates. On the average, room and board constitutes an estimated 31% of the average total costs of attending a private institution in the region. At public colleges and universities, room and board costs, unlike tuition rates, are the same for all students. Thus, whether a student is attending a public institution at in-state or out-of-state tuition rates, the percentage of his total costs of education represented by living expenses on campus may vary from 48.9% to 37.2% respectively.

THE DIFFERENTIAL AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

The cost of room and board within the New England region varies appreciably depending upon the auspices of the institutions under consideration. Historically, public institutions have averaged lower room and board charges than private institutions. Currently, the average charge for room and board services at private institutions is $1387. The comparable average in the public sector is $1207 representing an average cost differential of $180 per year between public and private institutions regionally.

The average cost differential of $180 actually represents a $100 decline from the $280 differential that existed in 1970. This is explained primarily by the relative rates at which room and board charges have been increasing over the past four years in the public and private sector of higher education. Room and board charges at private institutions have risen 19.4% over the past four years for an average yearly increase of 4.8%, while public institutions in the region have increased charges by 36.8%, or an average yearly increment of 9.2%. Without data on profit or loss margins in the operation of food and living facilities to institutions, it is difficult to assess the significance of these changes on institutional finances. The lower average percentage increases in private institutions, particularly in the past two years, may suggest a decrease in profit margin within the private sector to maintain a more competitive position. It is, however, certain that rising fuel and food costs will have to be passed on if they continue to rise at current rates.

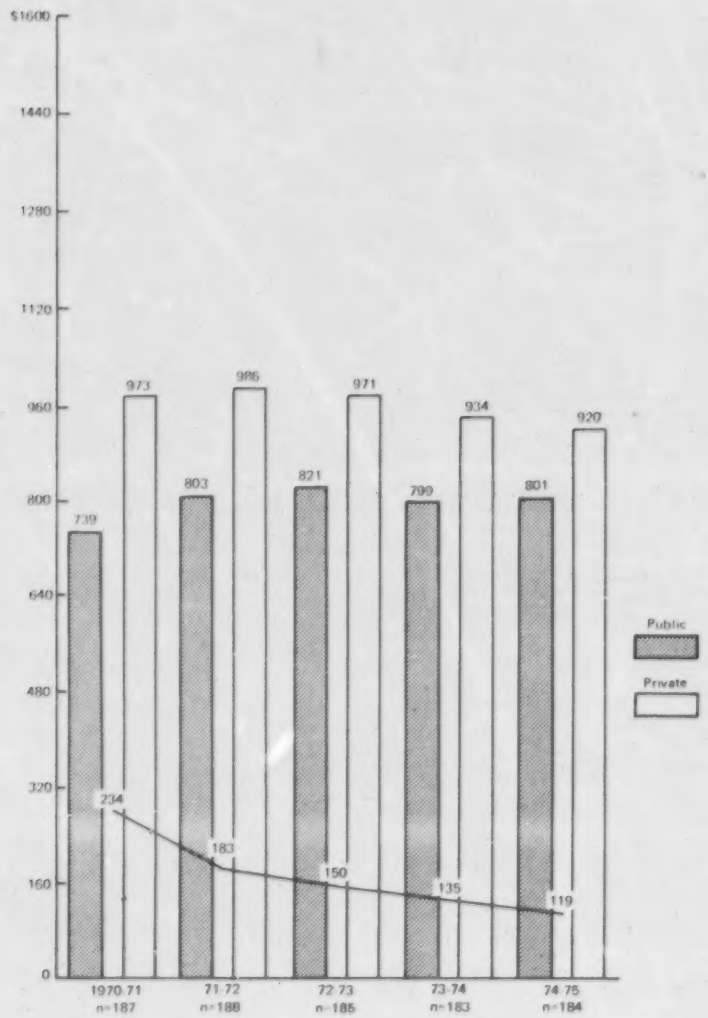
AVERAGE ROOM AND BOARD COSTS FOR NEW ENGLAND
Public/Private and Differentials
1970-1974



AVERAGE ROOM AND BOARD CHARGES IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

There is some moderation in the impact of cost rises in room and board to students when analyzed from the perspective of constant dollars. When the impact of inflation is accounted for the yearly average increases in public institutions is reduced to approximately 2.1% representing only an 8.4% increase over the past four years. In the private sector, costs have actually declined by 5.4% over the past four years.

AVERAGE ROOM AND BOARD COSTS FOR NEW ENGLAND
Public/Private and Differentials
1970-1974
(1967 Constant Dollars)



Presuming that personal incomes have kept pace with inflation, the relative increases on student budgets are small in the public sector and relative costs have declined at private institutions. There has been no assessment made of the relative quality of service over the years. Therefore, the relative decline in costs measured in constant dollars within private higher education may represent greater costs to the consumer if quality has been denegrated.

ROOM AND BOARD CHARGES BY TYPES OF INSTITUTION

The average costs of room and board vary by type of institution under both public and private auspices. Within the public sector, the Research Universities II and Doctoral Granting Universities, as well as the Professional and Specialized Institutions, maintain higher average costs currently $1511, $1301 and $1350 respectively. When, however, they are compared to the average costs of different types of institutions administered under private auspices, they represent a more moderate figure.

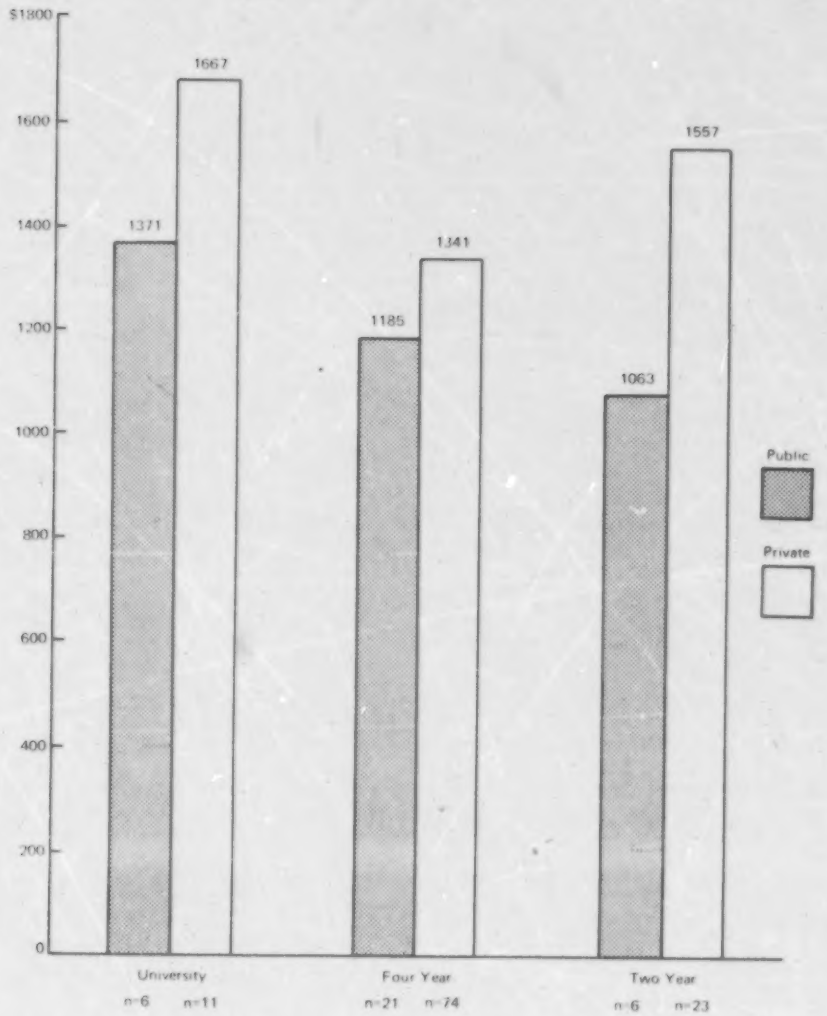
AVERAGE ROOM AND BOARD COSTS BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

1970 - 1975

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTIONS	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.
Public	$ 882	37	$ 998	37	$ 1056	38	$ 1108	39	$ 1207	39
Private	1162	150	1226	151	1252	147	1295	144	1387	145
PUBLIC										
Universities	1028	6	1192	6	1227	6	1259	6	1371	6
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	1115	2	1411	2	1450	2	1507	2	1511	2
Doct. Grntg.	985	4	1083	4	1115	4	1135	4	1301	4
Four Year Colleges	873	22	968	22	1048	23	1098	24	1185	24
Comp. I	811	10	972	11	1061	12	1098	12	1168	12
Comp. II	881	7	934	7	1001	7	1077	8	1179	8
L.A. I	950	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	995	4	1020	4	1090	4	1140	4	1245	4
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	818	6	832	6	855	6	905	6	1063	6
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	784	3	1161	3	1203	3	1300	3	1350	3
PRIVATE										
Universities	1300	11	1395	11	1459	11	1521	11	1667	11
Res. I	1380	3	1553	3	1643	3	1718	3	1873	3
Res. II	1246	4	1314	4	1382	4	1459	4	1664	4
Doct. Grntg.	1292	4	1356	4	1398	4	1435	4	1515	4
Four Year Colleges	1117	80	1176	80	1204	78	1240	77	1341	76
Comp. I	1123	11	1235	11	1261	10	1271	10	1382	10
Comp. II	1108	3	1125	3	1103	3	1237	3	1360	3
L.A. I	1177	24	1222	24	1254	24	1307	24	1383	23
L.A. II	1082	42	1139	42	1163	41	1194	40	1305	40
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	1413	27	1460	28	1481	25	1512	24	1557	25
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	1015	32	1087	32	1124	33	1185	32	1271	33

Average room and board costs at the private Research Universities I are currently $1873. At Research Universities II and Doctoral Granting Universities, the average costs are $1664 and $1515 respectively, or 10.1% and 16.4% higher than counterpart institutions in the public sector. In fact, with the exception of the Professional and Specialized Institutions, which include a large number of subsidized seminaries and religious training institutes, charges at private institutions are higher for every type of institution.

AVERAGE ROOM AND BOARD COSTS FOR NEW ENGLAND
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1974-1975



Sufficient information is not available to accurately assess why this is the case. Traditionally, private colleges and universities have derived profit from auxiliary services which have helped defray educational expenses. Room and board services have been no exception. The significant differences among types of institutions and between those in the public and private sector, may in part be explained by the dependence to varying degrees of private institutions of all types on this as a source of income. The fact that costs tend to rise at greater rates in the Four-Year and University classifications, and within each category with the complexity of the institutions offerings, is some indication of the practice.

In general, the rate at which charges for room and board rose over the past four years show no distinctive pattern emerging. The rate of price increases among differing types of institutions for room and board within the private sector, tend to be highest among universities. The highest average annual rate of increase was experienced by the Research Universities I at 8.9% per year. The lowest increase among all institutional categories, either public or private, was experienced by the private Two-Year sector, with a four year increase of only 10.2%, or an average annual rise of 2.6%.

Within the public sector, Professional and Specialized Institutions, of which there are only three with room and board facilities in this survey, experienced the sharpest percentage rise with a 18% average annual rate of increase. Comprehensive Colleges and Universities I rose at an 11% per year rate, the most significant increase for a large segment of the public sector. The smaller Liberal Arts Colleges II marked the lowest rate of change among the public sector of colleges and universities at 6.3% per year.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ROOM AND BOARD COSTS BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

1970 - 1974

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTIONS	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-74 Four Year Total	1970-74 Yearly Average
Public	13.15	6.01	4.73	8.94	36.85	9.21
Private	5.51	2.12	3.43	7.10	19.36	4.84
PUBLIC						
Universities	15.95	2.94	2.61	8.90	33.37	8.34
Res. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res. II	26.55	2.76	3.93	0.27	35.51	8.88
Doct. Grntg.	9.95	2.95	1.79	14.63	32.08	8.02
Four Year Colleges	10.88	8.26	4.77	7.92	35.74	8.93
Comp. I	19.85	9.16	3.49	6.38	44.02	11.00
Comp. II	6.02	7.17	7.59	9.47	33.83	8.46
L.A. I	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A. II	2.51	6.86	4.59	9.21	25.13	6.28
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	1.71	2.76	5.85	17.46	29.95	7.49
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	48.09	3.62	8.06	3.85	72.19	18.05
PRIVATE						
Universities	7.30	4.59	4.25	9.60	28.23	7.06
Res. I	12.54	5.80	4.56	9.02	35.72	8.93
Res. II	5.46	5.18	5.57	14.05	33.55	8.39
Doct. Grntg.	4.95	3.10	2.65	5.57	17.26	4.32
Four Year Colleges	5.28	2.38	2.99	8.15	20.05	5.01
Comp. I	9.97	2.11	0.79	8.73	23.06	5.77
Comp. II	1.53	5.16	4.56	9.94	22.74	5.68
L.A. I	3.82	2.61	2.62	5.81	17.50	4.38
L.A. II	5.26	2.10	2.66	9.29	20.61	5.15
Two Year Coll. & Insts.	3.33	1.44	2.09	2.98	10.19	2.55
Prof. & Spec. Insts.	7.09	3.40	5.43	7.26	25.22	7.31

ROOM AND BOARD COSTS BY STATE

There are distinguishable variations among the states in average charges for room and board. Looking at all institutions, public and private, the states of Maine and Vermont have consistently averaged the lowest costs when all institutions are averaged for each state. This is accounted for primarily by lower costs in private institutions and public institution charges that are below, or near the regional averages. The highest average costs for all institutions are found in Massachusetts, currently $1424 per year or 15.2% higher than Maine on the average.

When observed from the vantage point of auspices, the lowest average room and board charges within the private sector are found in Vermont where the average private institution charges $1262 per year. Massachusetts with its significant number of larger private Research and Doctoral Granting Universities represents the highest average charges for private institutions among the New England States at $1424 or on the average 12.8% above that of Vermont.

Within the public sector, New Hampshire maintains the lowest average room and board charges at $1124 per year. The highest average charge at public institutions is found in Rhode Island at $1532 or 36.3% above the average charged in New Hampshire and 26.9% above the regional average. Rhode Island is also the only state in the region where average room and board charges at its public institutions exceed those at private colleges and universities within the state.

AVERAGE ROOM AND BOARD BY STATE

1970 - 1975

	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.	Costs	No. of Insts.
NEW ENGLAND REGION	$ 1106	187	$ 1181	188	$ 1212	185	$ 1255	183	$ 1349	184
Public	882	37	998	37	1058	38	1108	39	1207	39
Private	1162	150	1225	151	1252	147	1295	144	1387	145
CONNECTICUT	1084	25	1174	25	1195	26	1249	24	1331	24
Public	829	5	969	5	1027	5	1048	5	1138	5
Private	1148	20	1225	20	1235	21	1302	19	1382	19
MAINE	1015	25	1069	25	1103	24	1129	25	1236	26
Public	899	11	947	11	1007	11	1055	11	1194	11
Private	1107	14	1165	14	1184	13	1187	14	1267	15
MASSACHUSETTS	1162	84	1250	85	1289	84	1335	85	1424	85
Public	796	10	1016	10	1101	11	1175	12	1211	12
Private	1211	74	1281	75	1318	73	1361	73	1459	73
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1073	20	1122	20	1154	19	1201	17	1282	17
Public	873	4	988	4	1000	4	1000	4	1124	4
Private	1123	16	1157	16	1195	15	1263	13	1331	13
RHODE ISLAND	1105	14	1232	14	1200	12	1228	12	1346	12
Public	1003	2	1191	2	1235	2	1295	2	1532	2
Private	1122	12	1239	12	1193	10	1215	10	1309	10
VERMONT	1050	19	1053	19	1102	20	1142	20	1255	20
Public	1032	5	1032	5	1080	5	1136	5	1234	5
Private	1056	14	1061	14	1109	15	1144	15	1262	15

The rate of change in room and board charges within the states is fairly even among the private institutions of the region when looked at from the perspective of average yearly change. It ranges from a high 5.12% per year in Massachusetts to a low of 3.61% per year in Maine. The public sector, however, evidences fairly wide variations. In Rhode Island average room and board charges at its two public institutions have increased at an average yearly rate of 13.18% per year. This is followed closely by a 13.13% average yearly increase at the public institutions in Massachusetts. In contrast, Vermont public colleges and universities have averaged a 4.89% per year increase over the past four years.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE ROOM AND BOARD COSTS BY STATE

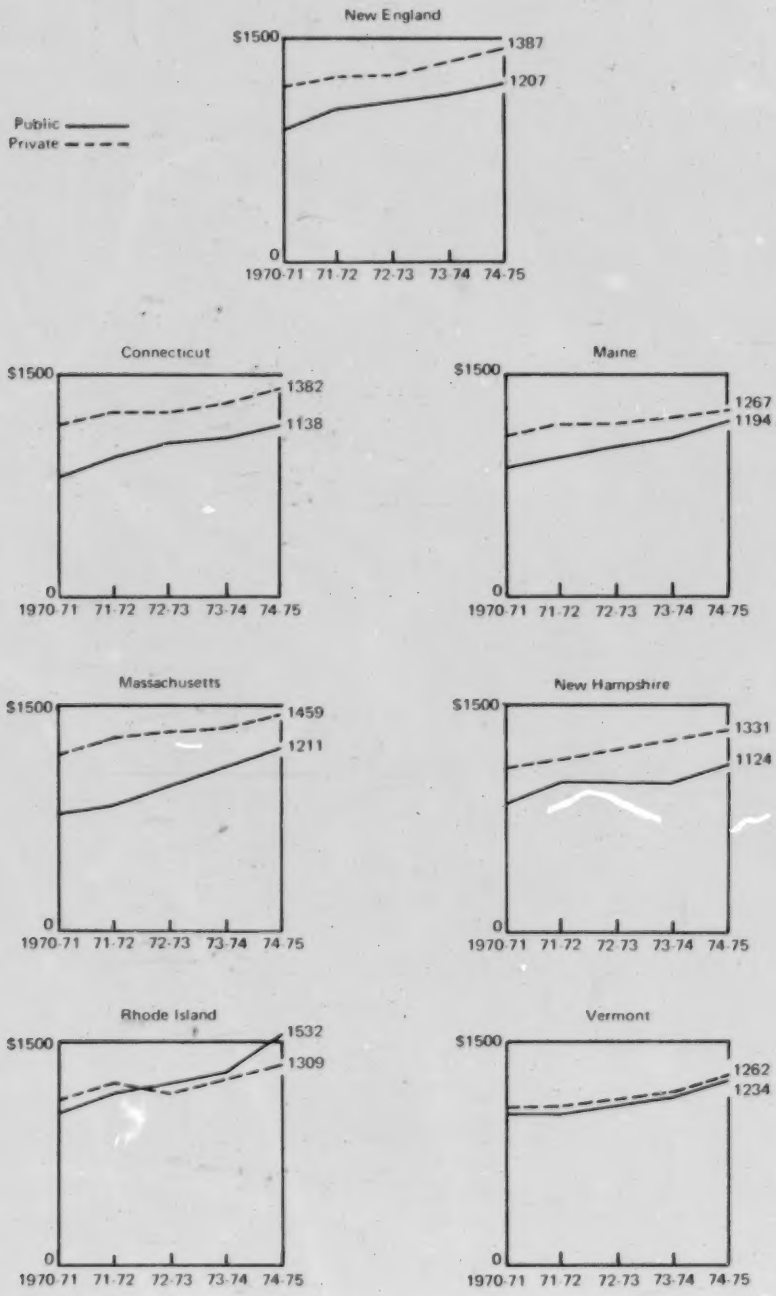
1970 - 1974

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-74 Four Year Total	1970-74 Yearly Average
NEW ENGLAND REGION	6.78	2.62	3.55	7.49	21.97	5.49
Public	13.15	6.01	4.73	8.94	36.85	9.21
Private	5.42	2.20	3.43	7.10	19.36	4.84
CONNECTICUT	8.38	1.79	4.52	6.57	22.78	5.69
Public	16.89	5.99	2.04	8.59	37.27	9.31
Private	6.71	0.82	5.43	6.14	20.38	5.10
MAINE	5.32	3.18	2.36	9.48	21.77	5.44
Public	5.34	6.34	4.77	13.18	32.81	8.20
Private	5.24	1.63	0.25	6.74	14.45	3.61
MASSACHUSETTS	7.57	3.12	3.57	6.66	22.55	5.64
Public	27.64	8.37	6.72	3.06	52.14	13.03
Private	5.78	2.89	3.26	7.20	20.48	5.12
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.57	2.85	4.07	6.74	19.48	4.87
Public	13.17	1.21	0.00	12.40	28.75	7.19
Private	3.03	3.28	5.69	5.38	18.52	4.63
RHODE ISLAND	11.49	(-2.60)[1]	2.33	9.61	21.80	5.45
Public	18.74	3.69	4.86	18.30	52.74	13.18
Private	10.43	(-3.71)[1]	1.84	7.74	16.66	4.17
VERMONT	0.29	4.65	3.63	9.89	19.52	4.88
Public	0.00	4.65	5.19	8.63	19.57	4.89
Private	0.47	4.52	3.06	10.31	19.51	4.88

[1]One college recorded a decline in room and board costs in 1972. Two colleges with higher room and board costs closed in 1972. These changes resulted in a net decrease in the average room and board costs for Rhode Island.

The wide differential in the rate of increase at public institutions within some states reflects more the change in policy decision on the degree of public support available for the costs of room and board and the rate of return desired from such enterprise to underwrite other educational activities.

AVERAGE ROOM AND BOARD COSTS FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE SEPARATE STATES
Public/Private
1970-1974



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

THE CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

For a number of years, policy makers and researchers in higher education have become increasingly concerned with the development of more adequate structures for the compilation, analysis and reporting of data on institutions of higher education. Among the major areas of concern has been the creation of an improved classification schema more sensitive to differences among institutions than the traditional threefold classification used in reporting federal data.

In 1970 the Carnegie Commission, in an effort to improve the analytic capabilities of the Commission's work, developed a fivefold classification schema encompassing thirteen subcategories of institutions. The Carnegie Classification is more useful for purposes of analysis than existing classifications and offers the additional advantages of national distribution and recognition.

In an effort to avoid an all too common pattern in education of establishing competitive taxonomies, and advance the movement toward a nationally accepted system, the New England Board of Higher Education has this year adopted the Carnegie Commission Classification in reporting information on colleges and universities in the region.

We hope this will offer further advantages to policy planners and decision makers in higher education by encouraging greater sensitivity in the analysis of data on the colleges and universities of the region.

CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Doctoral Granting Universities

   1.1. Research Universities I - The 50 leading universities in receipt of federal financial support for academic science in two of the three academic years 1968 through 1970 provided at least 50 doctoral degrees were awarded by that institution in the academic year 1970-71.

   1.2. Research Universities II - Universities included among the 100 leading institutions in receipt of federal financial support for academic science in the academic years cited above, awarding a minimum of 50 doctoral degrees or were among the 50 institutions granting the largest number of doctorates (plus M.D.'s) in the ten year period from 1969-70.

   1.3. Doctoral Granting Universities I - Institutions awarding 40 or more doctorates in 1969-70 or receiving $3 million in total federal support in either 1969-70 or 1970-71. At least 20 doctorates had to be awarded by an institution to be included in this category.

   1.4. Doctoral Granting Universities II - Institutions awarding at least ten doctoral degrees in 1969-70 or in new doctoral granting institutions expected to increase the number of doctoral degrees awarded in the immediate future.

2. Comprehensive Universities and Colleges

   2.1. Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I - Institutions that offered a liberal arts program, as well as other programs such as engineering and business administration. While many offered master's degrees, all

institutions in this classification lacked doctoral programs, or had extremely limited doctoral programs. Institutions in this classification enrolled at least 2,000 students in 1970 and had at least two professional or occupational programs.

2.2. Comprehensive Universities and Colleges II - Includes colleges offering a liberal arts program and at least one professional or occupational program. Private institutions with fewer than 1,500 students, and public institutions with fewer than 1,000 students in 1970 are not included in this classification.

3. Liberal Arts Colleges

3.1. Liberal Arts Colleges I - These colleges scored five or above on Astin's selectivity index or they were included among the 200 leading baccalaureate granting institutions on the basis of their graduates receiving doctorates at 40 leading doctoral granting institutions from 1920 to 1966. A number of institutions in this classification while having modest occupational or professional programs have historically been recognized as strong liberal arts institutions and within the liberal arts tradition.

3.2. Liberal Arts Colleges II - These institutions include all the liberal arts colleges not meeting criteria for inclusion under Liberal Arts Colleges I.

4. Two-Year Colleges and Institutes

5. Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions

5.1. Theological seminaries, bible colleges and other institutions offering degrees in religion.

5.2. Medical schools and medical centers. In the Carnegie taxonomy those colleges or schools of medicine that are listed as separate campuses are included here.

5.3. Other separate health professional schools.

5.4. Schools of engineering and technology.

5.5 Schools of business and management.

5.6. Schools of art, music and design.

5.7. Schools of law.

5.8. Teachers' colleges.

5.9. Other specialized institutions - includes graduate centers, maritime academies, military institutes and miscellaneous.

In our appropriation of the Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education in New England, the subcategories of Doctoral Granting Institutions I and II have been treated as one. The nine subcategories established by Carnegie under Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions have similarly been treated as one for the creation of meaningful categories. This procedure seemed most appropriate in the instance of New England data to avoid many of the subcategories reflecting information on only one or two institutions. This problem could not be avoided, however, in reporting state figures without destroying the entire taxonomy.

In an effort to maintain continuity with previous reports of the Board, a generalized fourfold categorization of institutions has been included in the summary data provided throughout the report. The traditional distinctions of Universities, Four-Year Colleges, and Two-Year Colleges has been maintained. However, only those institutions which should under the Carnegie taxonomy be included under Research Universities I, II and Doctoral Granting Universities I and II are included in the general category - Universities. All other institutions designated by the Carnegie classification as Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I, II and Liberal Arts Colleges I and II, because of their major emphasis on undergraduate education and lack of doctoral degree programs, have been considered as Four-Year Colleges under the more generalized schema. Two-Year Colleges and Institutes remains essentially the same. A fourth category, Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions, under the Carnegie taxonomy has been maintained in the reporting of more generalized data. Whereas previously, many of the institutions in New England which would normally be included under this category were reported under the threefold classification of Universities, Four-Year Colleges and Two-Year Colleges, the unique characteristics of these institutions necessitate their separation from the standardized reporting categories and the creation of a fourth grouping of institutions in the presentation of more generalized aggregations of data.

NEBHE ADAPTATION OF CARNEGIE TAXONOMY

General Categories Used in Federal Reporting	Carnegie Classifications	NEBHE Consolidation of Carnegie Classification	New General Reporting Categories Based on Carnegie Classification
Universities Four Year Colleges Two Year Colleges	Research University I Research University II Doctoral Granting Universities I Doctoral Granting Universities II	Research University I Research University II Doctoral Granting Universities I & II	Universities
	Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I Comprehensive Universities and Colleges II Liberal Arts Colleges I Liberal Arts Colleges II	Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I Comprehensive Universities and Colleges II Liberal Arts Colleges I Liberal Arts Colleges II	Four Year Colleges
	Two Year Colleges and Institutes	Two Year Colleges and Institutes	Two Year Colleges and Institutes
	Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions Theological seminaries, Bible colleges, and other institutions offering degrees in religion Medical schools and medical centers Other separate health professional schools Schools of engineering and technology Schools of business and management Schools of art, music and design Schools of law Teachers' colleges Other specialized institutions including graduate centers, maritime academies, military institutes and miscellaneous	Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions Sub-categories aggregated	Professional and Specialized Institutions

APPENDIX II

CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION OF NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

CONNECTICUT - PUBLIC

University
- U. of Connecticut, (Res. II)
  Main Campus

Four-Year Colleges
- Central Connecticut SC (Comp. I)
- Eastern Connecticut SC (Comp. II)
- Southern Connecticut SC (Comp. II)
- Western Connecticut SC (Comp. I)
- U. of Connecticut, Stamford (L.A. II)

Two-Year Colleges
- Asnuntuck CC
- Greater Hartford CC
- Hartford State Tech. College
- Housatonic CC
- Manchester CC
- Mattatuck CC
- Middlesex CC
- Mohegan CC
- Northwestern Connecticut CC
- Norwalk CC
- Norwalk State Tech. College
- Quinebaug Valley CC
- South Central CC
- Thames Valley State Tech. College
- Tunxis CC
- U. of Connecticut, Hartford
- U. of Connecticut, Groton
- U. of Connecticut, Torrington
- U. of Connecticut, Waterbury
- Waterbury State Tech. College

Professional and Specialized Institutions
- U. S. Coast Guard Academy

CONNECTICUT - PRIVATE

University
- Yale University (Res. I)

Four-Year Colleges
- Albertus Magnus College (L.A. I)
- Annhurst College (L.A. II)
- Connecticut College (L.A. I)

Four-Year Colleges (Cont'd)
- Fairfield University (Comp. I)
- Quinnipiac College (Comp. I)
- Sacred Heart University (Comp. I)
- St. Joseph College (L.A. II)
- Trinity College (L.A. I)
- U. of Bridgeport (Comp. I)
- U. of Hartford (Comp. I)
- U. of New Haven (Comp. I)
- Wesleyan University (L.A. I)

Two-Year Colleges
- Hartford College for Women
- Mitchell College
- Post Junior College

Professional and Specialized Institutes
- Bridgeport Engineering Institute
- Hartford Seminary Foundation
- Holy Apostles Seminary College
- Mount Sacred Heart College
- New England Institute
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- St. Alphonsus College
- St. Basil's College
- St. Thomas College

MAINE - PUBLIC

University
- U. of Maine, Orono (Doct. Grntg.)

Four-Year Colleges
- U. of Maine, Farmington (Comp. II)
- U. of Maine, Fort Kent (L.A. II)
- U. of Maine, Machias (L.A. II)
- U. of Maine, Portland-Gorham (Comp. I)
- U. of Maine, Presque Isle (Comp. II)

Two-Year Colleges
- Eastern Maine Voc-Tech. Institute
- Northern Maine Voc-Tech. Institute
- Southern Maine Voc-Tech. Institute
- U. of Maine, Augusta
- U. of Maine, Bangor

MAINE - PUBLIC (Cont'd)

Professional and Specialized Institutes
Maine Maritime Academy

MAINE - PRIVATE

University - 0

Four-Year Colleges
Bates College (L.A. I)
Bowdoin College (L.A. I)
Colby College (L.A. I)
College of the Atlantic (L.A. II)
Nasson College (L.A. II)
Ricker College (L.A. II)
St. Francis College (L.A. II)
St. Joseph's College (L.A. II)
Unity College (L.A. II)
Westbrook College (L.A. II)

Two-Year College
Beal College

Professional and Specialized Institutes
Bangor Theological Seminary
Casco Bay College
Glen Cove Bible College
Husson College
Portland School of Art
Thomas College

MASSACHUSETTS - PUBLIC

University
U. of Massachusetts, Amherst (Res. II)

Four-Year Colleges
Boston SC (Comp. II)
Bridgewater SC (Comp. II)
Fitchburg SC (Comp. I)
Framingham SC (Comp. I)
Lowell SC (Comp. I)
North Adams SC (Comp. I)
Salem SC (Comp. I)
Southeastern Mass. U. (Comp. I)
U. of Mass., Boston (L.A. II)
Westfield SC (Comp. II)
Worcester SC (Comp. II)

Two-Year Colleges
Berkshire CC
Bristol CC
Bunker Hill CC
Cape Cod CC
Greenfield CC
Holyoke CC
Massachusetts Bay CC
Massasoit CC
Middlesex CC
Mt. Wachusett CC
Newton Junior College
Northern Essex CC
North Shore CC
Quincy Junior College
Quinsigamond CC
Roxbury CC
Springfield Tech. CC

Professional and Specialized Institutes
Blue Hills Regional Tech. Inst.
Lowell Technological Institute
Massachusetts College of Art
Massachusetts Maritime Academy

MASSACHUSETTS - PRIVATE

Universities
Boston College (Doct. Grntg.)
Boston University (Res. II)
Brandeis University (Res. II)
Clark University (Doct. Grntg.)
Harvard University (Res. I)
Mass. Institute of Technology (Res. I
Northeastern University (Doct. Grntg.
Tufts University (Res. II)

Four-Year Colleges
American Int'l College (Comp. I)
Amherst College (L.A. I)
Anna Maria College (L.A. II)
Assumption College (L.A. II)
Atlantic Union College (L.A. II)
College of Our Lady of the Elms (L.A. II)
College of the Holy Cross (L.A. I)
Curry College (L.A. II)
Eastern Nazarene College (L.A. II)
Emerson College (Comp. II)
Emmanuel College (L.A. I)
Gordon College (L.A. II)

MASSACHUSETTS - PRIVATE (Cont'd)

Four-Year Colleges (Cont'd)
- Hampshire College (L.A. II)
- Hellenic College (L.A. II)
- Lesley College (L.A. II)
- Merrimack College (Comp. I)
- Mount Holyoke College (L.A. I)
- Newton College (L.A. I)
- Regis College (L.A. I)
- Simmons College (Comp. I)
- Smith College (L.A. I)
- Springfield College (Comp. II)
- Stonehill College (L.A. II)
- Suffolk University (Comp. I)
- Wellesley College (L.A. I)
- Western N. E. College (Comp. I)
- Wheaton College (L.A. I)
- Wheelock College (L.A. I)
- Williams College (L.A. I)

Two-Year Colleges
- Aquinas Junior College, Newton
- Aquinas Junior College, Milton
- Bay Path Junior College
- Becker Junior College
- Bradford College
- Chamberlayne Junior College
- Dean Junior College
- Endicott Junior College
- Fisher Junior College
- Franklin Institute of Boston
- Garland Junior College
- Grahm Junior College
- Laboure Junior College
- Lasell Junior College
- Leicester Junior College
- Mount Ida Junior College
- Newbury Junior College
- Pine Manor Junior College
- Simon's Rock
- Worcester Junior College

Professional and Specialized Institutes
- Andover Newton Theological School
- Arthur D. Little Mgmt. Ed. Institute
- Babson College
- Bentley College
- Berklee College of Music
- Berkshire Christian College
- Boston Conservatory of Music
- Central N.E. College of Technology

Professional and Specialized Institutes (Cont'd)
- Episcopal Theological School
- Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary
- Hampden College of Pharmacy
- Hebrew College
- Mass. College of Optometry
- Mass. College of Pharmacy
- New England Conservatory of Music
- New England Institute of Anatomy, Sanitary Science and Embalming
- New England School of Law
- Nichols College
- Pope John XXIII National Seminary
- St. Hyacinth College and Seminary
- St. John's Seminary
- Swain School of Design
- Wentworth College of Technology
- Wentworth Institute
- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute
- Worcester Foundation
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute

NEW HAMPSHIRE - PUBLIC

University
- U. of New Hampshire (Doct. Grntg.)

Four-Year Colleges
- Keene SC (Comp. I)
- Plymouth SC (Comp. I)

Two-Year Colleges
- N. H. Technical Institute
- N. H. Voc-Tech. College, Berlin
- N. H. Voc-Tech. College, Claremont
- N. H. Voc-Tech. College, Laconia
- N. H. Voc-Tech. College, Manchester
- N. H. Voc-Tech. College, Nashua
- N. H. Voc-Tech. College, Portsmouth

NEW HAMPSHIRE - PRIVATE

University
- Dartmouth College (Doct. Grntg.)

Four-Year Colleges
- Colby College-New Hampshire (L.A. II)
- Franconia College (L.A. II)

NEW HAMPSHIRE - PRIVATE (Cont'd)

Four-Year Colleges (Cont'd)
- Franklin Pierce College (L.A. II)
- Mount St. Mary College (L.A. II)
- Nathaniel Hawthorne College (L.A. II)
- New England College (L.A. II)
- Notre Dame College (L.A. II)
- Rivier College (L.A. II)
- St. Anselm's College (L.A. II)

Two-Year Colleges
- Castle Junior College
- Hesser College
- McIntosh College
- New England Aeronautical Institute
- White Pines College

Professional and Specialized Institutes
- Antioch Graduate School
- New Hampshire College

RHODE ISLAND - PUBLIC

University
- U. of Rhode Island (Doct. Grntg.)

Four-Year College
- Rhode Island College (Comp. I)

Two-Year College
- Rhode Island Junior College, Providence
- Rhode Island Junior College, Warwick

RHODE ISLAND - PRIVATE

University
- Brown University (Res. II)

Four-Year Colleges
- Barrington College (L.A. II)
- Mount St. Joseph College (L.A. II)
- Providence College (Comp. I)
- Roger Williams College, Bristol (L.A. II)
- Roger Williams College, Providence (Comp. I)
- Salve Regina College (L.A. II)

Two-Year Colleges - 0

Professional and Specialized Institutes
- Bryant College
- Johnson & Wales College
- Rhode Island School of Design
- Seminary of Our Lady of Providence

VERMONT - PUBLIC

University
- U. of Vermont (Doct. Grntg.)

Four-Year Colleges
- Castleton SC (Comp. II)
- Johnson SC (L.A. II)
- Lyndon SC (L.A. II)

Two-Year Colleges
- Community College of Vermont
- Vermont Technical College

VERMONT - PRIVATE

University - 0

Four-Year Colleges
- Bennington College (L.A. I)
- College of St. Joseph the Provider (L.A. II)
- Goddard College (L.A. I)
- Marlboro College (L.A. I)
- Middlebury College (L.A. I)
- Norwich University (L.A. II)
- Royalton College (L.A. II)
- St. Michael's College (Comp. II)
- School for International Training (L.A. II)
- Trinity College (L.A. II)
- Vermont College (L.A. II)
- Windham College (L.A. II)

Two-Year Colleges
- Champlain College
- Green Mountain College
- St. Joseph College